THE BEDFORD GA
Bedford, Jan. 8,
B. F. Meyers & G. W. P

Bedford Gazette.

Freedom of Thought and Opinion.

WHOLE NUMBER 2778.

VOLUME 53.

NEW SERIES.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDA MORNING, JANUARY 8, 1858.

VOL. 1, NO. 23.

SPEECH OF SEN
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SPEECH OF

HON. WM. BIGLER, OF PENN'A.,

ON KANSAS AFFAIRS.

DELIVERED IN THE SENATE, DEC. 21, 1857.

On motion of Mr. BIGLER, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the motion of Mr. DOUGLAS, to refer so much of the President's Message as relates to territorial affairs to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. BIGLER. Mr. President: No one has re
upon s
itted more than myself that the discussion on
dream. Kansas policy of the administration has been
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pitated upon the Senate and the country.
I preferred to avoid discussion until the result of the election on the slavery clause had transpired, and until Kansas should present herself for admission as a State; but the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] deemed a different policy necessary and proper, and no alternative was left to the friends of the administration but to respond.

I think I am duly sensible of the important and delicate character of the subject to be discussed, and I am sure I never was more anxious to do my duty; never more willing to sacrifice pride of opinion, or to restrain passion and prejudice, in order to see clearly the public good. That other senators are actuated by motives equally proper, I have no doubt.

The senator from Illinois has delivered what may be termed a great speech against the Kansas policy of the administration. No man who knows him will doubt his ability to make the most out of any state of facts and circumstances before him. Few men can equal him in this particular. For myself, I make no such pretension; but, as to our rights, privileges, and responsibilities, on this floor we are equals. Fortunately, in our present difference, I think my cause the stronger of the two, and on it I can rely with safety.

Now, sir, it would be idle to attempt to answer the senator's arguments, and controvert his conclusions, were I to concede the correctness of all his premises. This I cannot do, and I shall show why I cannot at different points as I proceed. This great speech of the senator, with all due respect, was in my humble estimation after all, only a huge structure resting on a very unsound and insufficient foundation. He has applied the facts and circumstances with great skill in maintaining his case: but he will pardon me for the expression of the opinion that, in tone and temper, in enlarged and sound theory, in practical and useful suggestion, in generous tolerance of differences with others, it will not, in my judgment, command so much of public favor as any one of the many former efforts of that gifted senator. It was his right—and no one will call in question his motives—but I do not believe it was wise in the senator to precipitate the slavery agitation in this body and in the country: nor can I understand why he should have shown so much willingness to weaken public confidence in the policy of the men of his own party, whom he assisted to place in power, and who, at this critical moment wield the only functions of government capable of maintaining the public peace in Kansas; nor why he should have indulged in sarcastic ridicule when dealing with the views of the President. The allegation that that able and accomplished statesman had fallen into "fundamental error," as to the meaning of the Kansas-Nebraska law, and the purposes of its authors, because he was not in the country at the time of its passage, can be estimated in no other light, and can subserve no useful purposes for the senator or the country. True, it answered to excite momentary gratification on the other side of the chamber, and chagrin on this; but on neither side, nor in the country, will the sentiment meet even a respectful response, when the impulse of the hour shall have yielded to sober reflection. The honorable senator from Illinois was not in the country when the Declaration of independence was enunciated, nor when the Constitution was made: and yet he claims to understand both these instruments, and the purposes in view by their authors. Is this Kansas law more difficult of comprehension? Perhaps it is. At all events, it has certainly required more explanation at the hands of its author; and it might seem that, so long as he finds it necessary to explain what he meant every month in the year he could afford to pardon the President for the commission of even "fundamental error." But enough on this point. When the senator shall have persuaded the people of the United States that the President does not understand the subject, I shall recur to it again.

But what will the honorable senator say as to the views of the late President, who was *not* out of the country when the law passed, but participated in every step of the struggles that gave it existence. He certainly understands the question: and I have sufficient authority for saying that he agrees with his successor on his Kansas policy, and consequently differs with the senator from Illinois.

The most harmless part of the senator's speech is that in which, whilst making a broad issue with the administration, he has attempted to show that the President's views sustain those expressed by himself. He is certainly entitled to all he can make for his cause in this way; but if there was no great difference between the President and himself, there was then the less reason for making the issue. The President's character for candor and fairness forbade that he should withhold or give the slightest coloring to any fact in the case, with a view even of sustaining the conclusions at which he felt required to arrive. Nor could he approach the subject in a partisan spirit. He has not cared to deal with the follies, wrongs, and bitter feelings which have been manifested on either side of the question, in or out of Kansas; but he has preferred to consider the present and the future and to determine what is best for the country. I do not claim for him infallibility of judgment, for that does not belong to humanity; but I do claim for him the highest degree of patriotism and disinterestedness in all he has said and done on this dangerous question. The
would seek to oppress any class o
Kansas, or desire to impose upon
government, should not be, and I
entertained in any quarter; tha
trifle with this, or any other gre
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in Kansas, and the right of the
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I understand differently. Or
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will hold that those who assa
that policy do not oppose the
There is surely no room for
on this point, and it is certain
discover from the message
what that policy is. The adm
nizes the legality of the proc
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preparatory to admission into Union as a
State. They hold that the
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State constitution; that the
so formed, had the legal right
a constitution and submit their doings
popular vote, or send them
admission for the State under
organic act having special re
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make a constitution, it will be seen
senator comes in direct conflict with
Governor Walker, who, in his
that the legislature was ordained for
that purpose." But th
involved in this positio
senator is the assumption that
the right and duty of the federal government
interpose between the people of a Territo
their own local representatives." This could have been a
sound or safe practice
State or Territory; but it is utterly
the question under the
organic act for Ka
which has committed all domestic and
affairs to the people to be regulated "in
own way."

It is no matter of pl
to me to recur to the unpleasant differe
between the honorable senator and myself
day, touching the consultation of
sent his residence, in July, 1856, on the
Toombs bill, but however disagreeable
task, justice to myself requires that I
do so, especially since the character of
conference has been misunderstood in
quarters. Nothing was further from my
than to allude to any social or confi
interview. The meeting was not of th
character. Indeed, it was semi-official, and
to promote the public good. My recol
was clear that I left the conference
impression that it had been deemed bes
measures to admit Kansas as a Stat
one popular election
for delegates to the convention. The
session was the stronger, because I thought
spirit of the bill infringed upon the do
of non-intervention, to which I had gre
sion; but with the hope of accomplishi
good, and as no movement had been
in that direction of the Territory, I wai
objection, and concluded to support
ure. I have a few items of testimony
correctness of these impressions, and wi
submission I shall be content.

I have before me
bill reported by the senator from Illinoi
7th of March, 1856, providing for the a
of Kansas as a State, the third section of
reads as follows:

"That the followi
sitions be, and the same are hereby, offered
convention of the people of Kansas, when
for their free acceptance or rejection; which
pted by the convention, and ratified by the p
the election for the adoption of the cons
shall be obligatory upon the United States an
State of Kansas."

The bill read in
by the senator from Georgia on the 25
ne, and referred to the Committee o
tories, contained the same section, wor
rd. Both these bills were under consi
at the conference referred to; but, sir,
the senator from Illinois reported the
s bill to the Senate, with amendments
ext morning it did not contain that porti
he third section which indicated to the convention that the constitution should be approved by the people. The words *"and ratified by the people at the election for the adoption of the constitution,"* had been stricken out. Who struck these words out, or for what purpose they were omitted, is not for me to answer. But, sir, I cannot be persuaded that it was intended thereby to secure to the people of Kansas the right to vote on the constitution. I know the senator assumed the other day, that wherever the law is silent on the subject, the inference is in favor of submission; but, sir, a full examination of the precedents bearing on that point has shown me that the converse of the proposition has the weight of authority, and that which he has laid down as the rule of precedent, has seldom, if ever, happened. Indeed, I failed to discover a single instance in which the people have voted on the preparatory constitution where the act of Congress was silent on the subject. But, yielding this point, how is the senator to reconcile this position with the understanding of the subject he has so clearly indicated on other occasions? For instance, if it be an allowable conclusion, that where the law is silent on the subject, the constitution must be submitted to a vote of the people, why did the senator insert the clause which I have already quoted in his bill of the 7th of March: and why did he insert a similar provision in the law for the admission of Minnesota? Then, again, if by striking these words out of the bill of the senator from Georgia, its import was in nowise affected, why were they stricken out?

Such, sir, were the facts and circumstances which led me to believe that the Toombs bill was to bring Kansas into the Union without a vote on the constitution. Possibly my impressions are not warranted, but be that as it may, I cannot be persuaded that the Senator intended to secure to the people the right to vote on the constitution, by striking from the bill the words making that policy necessary, or that the convention would have been bound to extend that opportunity to the people, simply because the act of Congress said no such thing. But enough on this point. Now let me proceed to a more important branch of my remarks.

In order to a proper understanding of the subject under discussion, it is necessary to start with a clear view of the domestic relations existing between the Territory of Kansas and the federal government. The organic law declares that "legislative authority of the Territory shall extend to all right
and also that the people shall be left "perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

I hold that the extens
on to the people of the opportunity of so forming and regulating their institutions, by designating the times and places where they may meet and elect delegates, and where the delegates shall assemble when elected, and how they should proceed, is a rightful subject of legislation; and that the legislature of Kansas was bound, as a matter of duty, to respond to the almost clamorous demand of the people for a change from their territorial to a State government, as manifested for two years past, a portion of whom had attempted to erect the Territory into a State in the most irregular and even unlawful manner: as they had also a right to take notice of the manifestations of willingness on the part of Congress, expressed in 1856, to receive the Territory into the Union even with her then meagre population.

I hold also that there are but two sources of governmental authority for the people of a Territory—the one is Congress, and the other is the people themselves; and that when Congress, as is the case of Kansas, has conferred upon the people all the legislative authority with which they were invested, the people are entirely unrestrained in the matter of institutions of government, except by the Constitution of the U. States. It needs no argument, then, to show that the people of Kansas had a right, under the organic law, to adopt any measures they may deem proper to change their form of government; that in doing this they have a right to delegate their sovereign authority to representatives to any extent they please—to the extent only of preparing forms of government for their supervision, acceptance, and ratification, or to the extent of making and adopting a constitution and State government for admission into the Union; that where there is no limitation in the original grant of authority, the latter measure of power may be exercised: that the sovereignty of the people is inalienable, and must revert to them after having performed the functions for which it was delegated, and that therefore the people are at all times clothed with authority to alter and amend their forms of government; but to hold that the people cannot delegate their soverign authority to make laws for their own use and enjoyment, is to discard our whole representative system, and the practice under it since the government began.—And to say that laws so made, unless the popular sense is taken upon them, are oppressive or wanting in authority, is to lay down a rule which would require the submission of all the statutes to the popular vote. Indeed, on this principle, the Declaration of Independence, the Bill of Rights, the Constitution of the United States, might be called acts of oppression, for neither received the sanction of a popular vote.

I maintain that the people of Kansas have the right to make a constitution and a State government; that Congress cannot participate in that work, either as to its substance or form; that whilst Congress might attempt to prescribe how the people should do this, it would be optional with them whether they adopted that way or pursued some form of their own. Congress may invite the people to make their government in a prescribed mode, but cannot require compliance, except that Congress could refuse the Territory admission as a State; but this proceeding of the people must be in accordance with and under the direction of the laws of the Territory; it must be the offspring of law, and not a spirit of rebellion, as in the case of the Topeka convention.

I do not understand the honorable senator from Illinois to hold an enabling act to be indispensable in all cases. He cannot hold this in the face of the numerous precedents to the contrary: but he certainly does maintain that in the case of Kansas, all that the people have done shall be disregarded, not because they have done it according to law, but for the reason that, in his opinion, they have not done it in the right way. Waiving for the present the question as to whether their way was right or not, the first question that suggests itself to the mind is, what has become of the great Kansas-Nebraska law; that new charter of rights to the people of the Territories, which declares that it is "not intended to legislate slavery into any Territory, or exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people perfectly free to make their domestic institutions in their own way." Is it to be abandoned, and thus summarily pronounced a failure?—Be that as it may, he cannot convince me that the people have not the right to make their domestic institutions in their own way, until he *repeals so much of the organic act as says they shall do this precise thing.*

It has conferred upon the people not only all the powers of Congress possessed under the Constitution as to the kind of institutions which should be made, but also, and just as expressly, as to the mode, manner, and way of making them. The Senator proposes to reject what the people have done, and confer upon them new grants of power; and yet, if there is any one thing clear in all this Kansas question it is that as to the kind of institutions the people shall have, and the way in which they shall be made, they already have complete authority.—It is true that Congress still has the power to say that Kansas shall not come into the Union; but I cannot see how that body can confer any additional authority as to the way in which she shall be prepared to come in. I will not be contradicted when I say that the question between the friends and enemies of the Kansas bill was, whether the people of the whole Union, acting through their representatives in Congress, should legislate on slavery in the Territory—no one ever claiming the right to legislate on any other domestic institution—or whether the question should be dealt with by the people of the Territory in their own way, through local representatives of their own selection. The question was settled as no other question had ever been settled before—by the concurrence of all the departments of government, by Congress, by the executive, by the judiciary, and by the people at the polls. And, Mr. President, I must confess to great amazement when I heard the honorable Senator assume, the other day, that the people of Kansas, acting under his boasted grant of "perfect freedom," could not, in the matter of making a government for themselves, rise above the dignity of supplicants to Congress to ratify their irregular and unauthorized proceedings; not on the ground, even, that what they had done was itself entirely inadmissible, but because it had not been done in the right way. The organic act says that they shall do this thing "in their own way." Will the Senator say the way they have embraced was not the way of the people? Will he contend, in the face of his Springfield speech, to which I shall allude more particularly hereafter, that the people have not had a fair opportunity to reflect their will through the ballot-box; or, if a portion of them refuse to do this when invited, because they are determined to disregard their own local laws, that the responsibility is not their own? Certainly not.

Wherein, then, is the case of the convention defective? I deny *in toto* the senator's right to go behind the legal and authorized aspect of the case. Congress is not hereafter to deal with the question of making institutions in Kansas, either as to their character or mode of formation. The rights of the people as to this matter are circumscribed by the Constitution only; and when an issue between their action and that instrument shall arise, it must be a question for the judiciary, and not for Congress: and so the senator from Illinois has often held, especially on the question of squatter sovereignty. When, therefore, the people apply to Congress for admission as a State, through the agency of a convention of delegates selected by themselves in a legal and orderly manner, under the broad terms of the organic act, and, in these days of non-intervention, having decided the slavery question by popular vote, the only proper inquiry for Congress will be: Is the constitution republican? Mr. Madison's discussion of the obligations of the federal government, to be found in the "Federalist," but which is too voluminous for use on the present occasion, is, to my mind, clear on this point.

The honorable senator has resorted to musty authorities to sustain his new position; but I am not disposed to resort to means of that kind to controvert them. Indeed it would be hardly fair in these days of non-intervention. I had supposed that, after the era of his new doctrine, old relics would be forgotten, and that we were to have a simple, plain system for the Territories, to wit: that the people from all the States should go into the Territories with all their property, including slaves, and legislate for themselves up to the full measure allowable by the Constitution of the U. States, without revision or interference by Congress; and that, in their own time and in their own way, they should be allowed to prepare for and ask admission as States. Besides, it is extremely difficult to tell exactly what the precedents of Congress, States, and Statesmen, would teach on this subject.—I have taxed my brain to the utmost to make a fair deduction from this complicated contest, and find it exceedingly difficult to show decisive authority for any of the points involved. I discover that the States of Maine, Michigan Vermont, Arkansas, Tennessee, Texas, Iowa, Florida, and California, were admitted into the Union without what is called enabling acts; Ohio, Indiana, Mississippi, Louisiana, Illinois, Alabama, Missouri, and Arkansas, came in under acts of Congress; and that Vermont, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Missouri, Arkansas, and Wisconsin, according to the best authority I can find, came into the Union under constitutions which had not been submitted to the popular vote. Certain States, under enabling acts, may have submitted their constitutions to a vote of the people, and others have not. There seems to have been no uniformity of action on the part of the new States or of Congress. The precedents established by statesmen are still more dubious.

Even the honorable senator from Illinois does not seem to have held the same views at all times on the questions under consideration. At present, he doubts the policy of admitting Kansas, because her entire constitution was not submitted to a vote of the people; yet he voted for an enabling act for Kansas, which did not require that any part of the constitution should be submitted. He denies the authority of a convention of the people of the Territory of Kansas to make a State government, even under the enlarged powers conferred by his own favorite law of 1854; and yet he voted to admit California as a State, she having made a consitution and State government without even the color of authority from Congress, the incipient steps of which had their origin in the orders of a military commander. I make no charge of inconsistency against the honorable senator, and surely none as to the purity of his motives. I state these things to show the difficulty of the subject: but I do say that when the senator picked up the charge of inconsistency made against the President the other day, by his colleague, on the Michigan and Arkansas cases, and when afterwards, replying to a similar allegation against himself, he said: "I am not one of those who boast that they have never changed their opinion," "I do not know that a month has ever passed over my head in which I have not modified some opinion to some degree," he ought to have extended the same charitable rule to the President.

But he holds that when the people of Kansas move in the matter of establishing their government, that movement, though it may not be illegal, is irregular, and does not rise above the importance of a petition for redress of grievances. How will this sentiment be relished by the proud men who have gone to Kansas from all parts of the Union, believing they have been vested with the "great principle of self-government?" They will scarcely realize their new attitude.
redress of grievances. When was it pretended that individuals or communities could not petition Congress for redress of grievances? In God's name, who ever denied that right? Is that all the people have gained by non-intervention? Is that the full fruits of perfect freedom in Kansas? Is that what we have gained in this long struggle? If it be, then I must confess I have never understood the question: nor do I now believe the people have understood it. If the right to make institutions in such a way as Congress prescribes, and send them to Congress in the shape of a petition for redress of grievances, is all the people have gained by non-intervention, with the moral and legal right in Congress to send that petition back for alteration, though the constitution be republican in form, then the senator's law of 1854 is a bald imposture, a delusion, and a deception—"the word of promise to the ear to be broken to the hope"—"the thorn beneath the rose."

But let us pass to a more practical view of the subject. My own reflections on the dangerous controversy on Kansas, considering the sources and the character of the strife, satisfied my mind, even before I became a member of this body, that the surest, if not the only, way of ending this bitter sectional struggle, and quieting the country, was to admit Kansas as a state at the earliest period practicable, thereby circumscribing all concern about her affairs within her own limits, where the differences, whatever they might be, could not fail to prompt legitimate adjustment. Entertaining these impressions and views, I was rejoiced to perceive that the people of Kansas had determined to call a convention to form a constitution and State government preparatory to admission into the Union as a State. The propriety and validity of this movement for a convention, under direction of the territorial laws, had been promptly recognized by the President in his instructions to Governor Walker, and then again in his Connecticut letter. Gov. Walker did the same thing in his first address, and urged the people to the performance of their duty under the law, in the following emphatic terms:

"The people of Kansas, then, are invited by the highest authority known to the Constitution to participate freely and fairly in the election of delegates to frame a constitution and State government. The law has performed its entire appropriate function when it extends to the people the right of suffrage, but it cannot compel the performance of that duty. Throughout our whole Union, however, and wherever free government prevails, those who abstain from the exercise of the right of suffrage, authorize those who do vote to act for them in that contingency, and the absentees are as much bound under the law and Constitution, where there is no fraud or violence, by the act of the majority of those who do vote, as although all had participated in the election. Otherwise, as voting must be voluntary, self-government would be impracticable, and monarchy or despotism would remain as the only alternative.

"You should not console yourselves fellow-citizens, with the reflection that you may, by a subsequent vote, defeat the ratification of the constitution. Although most anxious to secure to you the exercise of that great constitutional right, and believing that the convention is the servant and not the master of the people, yet I have no power to dictate the proceedings of that body. I cannot doubt, however, the course they will adopt on this subject. But why incur the hazard of the preliminary formation of a constitution by a majority, as alleged by you, when a majority, by their own votes, could control the forming of that instrument?

"But it is said that the convention is not legally called, and that the election will not be freely and fairly conducted. The territorial legislature is the power ordained for the purpose by the Congress of the United States; and in opposing it you resist the authority of the federal government. That legislature was called into being by the Congress of 1854, and is recognized in the very latest congressional legislation. It is recognized by the present Chief Magistrate of the Union, just chosen by the American people, and many of its acts are now in operation here by universal assent. As the governor of the Territory of Kansas, I must support the laws and constitution; and I have no other alternative under my oath but to see that all constitutional laws are fully and fairly executed."

Mr. Secretary Stanton, under the instructions of the President and governor, addressed the people as follows:

"The government especially recognizes the territorial act which provides for assembling a convention to form a constitution, with a view of making application to Congress for admission as a State into the Union. That act is regarded as presenting the only test of the qualification of voters for delegates to the convention, and all preceding repugnant restrictions are thereby repealed. In this light, the act must be allowed to have provided for a full and fair expression of the will of the people through the delegates who may be chosen to represent them in the constitutional convention. I do not doubt, however, that, in order to avoid all pretext for resistance to the peaceful operation of this law, the convention itself will, in some form, provide for submitting the great distracting question regarding their special institutions, which has so long agitated the people of Kansas, to a fair vote of all the actual *bona fide* residents of the Territory, with every possible security against fraud and violence. If the constitution be thus framed, and the question of difference thus submitted to the decision of the people, I believe that Kansas will be admitted by Congress without delay as one of the sovereign States of the American Union, and the territorial authorities will be immediately withdrawn."

These quotations are full of striking ideas which invite special attention at this time. The first is the full recognition, by both the governor and secretary, of the validity of the law calling the convention; another is, that the convention, when formed, would have a right to make a constitution and submit it to a vote or not; and this is one of the reasons of the governor for urging the people to attend the polls and vote. "Those who abstain from the right of suffrage," says the governor, "authorize those who do vote to act for them." He says "the convention is legally called," "because the territorial legislature is the power ordained for this purpose." But what is most remarkable, and most to the point, is, that Mr. Stanton indicated, at that every day, that the submission of "the great distracting question" (slavery) was all that would be necessary to give Kansas peace and the dignity of a State. He even then indicated, most pointedly, the potcy afterwards adopted by the convention.

The senator from Illinois, in a speech deliverde at Springfield, in his State, on the 12th of June last, said:

"The people of Kansas alone have a right to say for herself through her delegates assembled in convention, whether she will form her constitution preparatory to her admission into the Union." "The law under which her delegates are about to be elected is believed to be just and fair in all its *objects and provisions.*"

With all this mass of authority to sustain them the people of the Territory, or those of them who were willing to sustain the laws which the President, Governor Walker, and the senator from Illinois held to be proper and binding proceeded to make a constitution and State government. But those who said the laws should not be obeyed refused to participate in this work, and from this spirit of insubordination, in my judgment, all the subsequent mischief has arisen. They would not attend at the polls, and vote for delegates to carry out their will in the convention; not because they did not wish to have a State government—for the same men had attempted to erect Kansas into a State in the most irregular and unauthorized mode—but for the reason that they had commenced rebellion against the laws, and were determined to persist in it! And it is, in the main, these very men who at this moment are clamoring most about oppression and usurpation, and about sacred rights, which they indignantly refuse to exercise. Governor Walker labored zealously to bring these men to the performance of their duty, as is shown in the extract I have given from his address. But they were joined to their idol—the Topeka farce. The consequence was, that there was virtually no contest for delegates, and only about twenty-two hundred votes were polled. But still the convention, on the theory of Governor Walker, had been invested with the authority of nearly the whole population to make a constitution and State government.

This large class of the people who neglected to vote for delegates became clamorous against the convention, and even assembled at Topeka for the avowed purpose of putting their own bogus government into operation. I was in the Territory for some time prior to and after the election, and speak from personal observation as to the spirit of insubordination manifested by some, expending itself in bitter denunciation of the President and Governor Walker for attempting to administer what, in the chaste phrase of the malcontents, were the "bogus laws of a bogus legislature," averring that they would have no form of government from the convention gotten up under these laws, no matter how perfect it might be; that though that "bogus convention" should submit for their approval their own Topeka constitution, they would spurn it with contempt. This spirit was persisted in to the end. Governor Walker, as must be obvious to all, was not and could not be vested with any authority over the subject of making a State government. His functions were to administer the laws, and perform the executive duties generally, which he did discharge with great ability. But beyond this, he could not go. He had no connexion with, agency in, or responsibility for, the work of making a constitution. In the exercise of his discretion, and with the intention of doing what was best, he had at first advised the people to vote but all would not do so. He also urged the delegates composing the convention to submit their work to the approval of the people, holding this to be right as a general principle, and especially necessary in view of the small vote cast for delegates. But the convention submitted only the article relating to slavery. That it ought to have submitted the constitution in some form to give the people the right to judge of its several parts, I agree; and, as a

citizen of Kansas, I should have insisted on this policy, but I should certainly have desired a vote on the question of slavery as proposed by the late convention, disconnected from all other subjects, in preference to a vote on the constitution as a whole.

For its action the convention has been most roundly abused: and I do not intend to come to its defence, for from many of the details of its proceedings I dissent. But it would not be candid to contend that there was nothing in the bearing of the enemies of the convention to impel it to fully exhaust, if not to abuse, the authority with which it had been clothed. The incessant menaces of the violent leaders of the republican party, who, in my judgment, never desired to have the controversy settled, was calculated to do this. The declaration that they would not judge of the merits of any form of government it might make, but would reject it, if possible, at the polls, for reasons mischievous and rebellious, was also calculated to produce such action. Nor is it candid to contend that this class of politicians in the Territory, and others out of it, when they dwelt on the importance of submitting the constitution to the test of popular favor, had reference to disputes about railroads, banks, corporations, courts, legislative functions. The question—the all-absorbing, and the only question—was, shall Kansas be a free or slave State? I believe Governor Walker went much further: and yet the very men who threatened to rebel on his hands at Topeka, and who put him through the shorter catechism of Kansas politics, never would have met him there, nor mentioned the name of constitution, had it not been for the question of slavery. They said "constitution;" it is true, for the idea of a separate submission had not then been raised but even they had no other question on their minds than that of whether Kansas should be a free or a slave State. Throughout this broad land this has been treated as the question, and the only one.

That question the people of Kansas had an opportunity to settle in June last, by electing delegates to carry out their will. They are to have another to-day, by voting on so much of the constitution as relates to that subject. After all that has been said about fraud and trickery touching this issue, the great overshadowing fact cannot be denied, that the people of Kansas have had two opportunities to make her a free State. I am aware, sir, that the registry of voters at the election in June was very defective; but that was no reason why those who were registered should not vote. That complaint, however, cannot be made as to the vote on the slavery article, for no registry is required, and every white citizen above twenty-one years of age can vote. I regard the registry as very imperfect; but I cannot understand the picture presented by Governor Walker in a recent letter addressed to the President. He undertakes to show that less than one-half of the voters were registered when the delegates were elected, and yet the records show that over nine thousand names were registered in June, and that the whole vote for the congressional delegate in October last, after an exciting contest, and a large increase of population, was only a little over twelve thousand. How this mystery is to be solved I cannot tell, but the statements are singularly contradictory.

What my action may be on the question of admission, should the new constitution be presented, I cannot precisely foresee. The case is not yet fully developed. No man can tell what a day may bring forth in Kansas. Those who are to conduct the election upon the slavery article have been vested with large and dangerous powers, the use of which they may, if they choose, abuse to such an extent as to forbid the recognition of the result, whatever it may be. But if that election be fairly conducted, I shall feel required to vote for the admission of the State either with or without slavery. I should do this under the firm belief that it is the best mode possible of putting an end to the existing strife; for, after all, when we look at this question practically, it does not involve half so much as some would make us believe. When the State shall have been admitted, not only slavery, but all other institutions, will be subject to be changed and remodeled by the people. They can, if they please, do this within six months after Kansas becomes a State, and enjoy the same opportunity, whenever they desire it, forever thereafter. Why then contest the question as though the institutions under which the State may be admitted were to be, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, unchangeable? I know it is alleged that the constitution cannot be changed prior to 1864; but that view cannot be maintained. Without discussing the terms of the schedule, which simply prescribes the mode in which the constitution shall be amended after 1864, the bill of rights is conclusive on this point. It declares that—

"All political power is inherent in the people, [of Kansas,] and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their benefit, and therefore they have at all times an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform, or abolish their form of government in such manner as they may think proper."

The mode of voting has also been a subject of criticism. The honorable senator maintains that the elector must give his sanction to all the other provisions of the constitution before he can enjoy the opportunity of voting for or against slavery. This is clearly a mistake. The ballot, "constitution with slavery," or "constitution without slavery," involves only the slavery clause. It is simply the question of whether Kansas shall be a free or a slave State, under the general forms agreed upon by the constitution. That this was intended by the convention is made clear by its proceedings if they have been given to me accurately by a gentleman from Lecompton. His information is, that, before the adoption of the form of voting, the sense of the convention was taken on the proposition to submit the whole constitution to a vote of the people, which was decided in the negative, and never reconsidered. Subsequently, a motion to submit the slavery article was agreed to by a majority of two votes. This view is clearly sustained by the proclamation of the president of the convention, in which he says the vote shall be for or against the introduction of slavery into the State of Kansas.

The voting shall be by ballot, and those voting for Kansas as a *slave State* shall vote a ballot with the words "constitution with slavery," and those voting for Kansas to be a *free State* shall vote a ballot with the words "constitution with no slavery." It must be evident that if it had been intended to take the sanction of the elector on the whole constitution, the ballot would have been "*for*" the constitution. The honorable senator, and others who take this view, will be the first to deny, when the constitution is presented to Congress, that it has the sanction of the people.

But the honorable senator has labored to maintain his position by confounding the slavery question with the ordinary institutions of a civilized community. Notice the extraordinary character of the following extract from his late speech:

"Sir, what would this boasted principle of popular sovereignty have been worth, if applied only to the negro, and did not extend to the white man? Do you think we could have aroused the sympathies and the patriotism of this broad republic, and have carried the presidential election last year in the face of a tremendous opposition, on the principle of extending the right of self-government to the negro question, but denying it as to all the relations affecting white men?" * * * "Sir, I have spent too much strength and breath, and money, too, to establish this great principle in the popular heart, now to see it frittered away by bringing it down to an exception that applies to the negro, and does not extend to the benefit of the white man."

Now, Mr. President, can it be possible that the senator from Illinois expected to make the Senate and the country believe that the people of Kansas are indebted to the famous organic act for their right to the enjoyment of life, liberty, and property, and the ordinary institutions of a civilized community? He scouts the idea that the great principle of popular sovereignty should be "frittered away by bringing it down to an exception that applies to the negro, and not to the white man." Whatever he may mean, his language is certainly calculated to make the impression that the Kansas-Nebraska bill settled some dispute about the ordinary institutions of government in the Territories. I cannot agree, sir, that that view is either candid or allowable. Who ever denied the right of the people to make their ordinary institutions? When was that a question which divided parties, or shook the Union to its foundation? The simple truth is, that the question of slavery, and that only, was involved and considered in passing the Kansas-Nebraska bill. It was to settle that dangerous sectional feud that the doctrine of non-intervention was adopted. The repeal of the Missouri line has in no way affected the right of the people to have all other domestic institutions either north or south of that line; and when the senator asks what the boasted principles of popular sovereignty would have been worth if applied only to the negro, and "not to the white man," he utters a sentiment which is unworthy of the subject. What part are negroes to have in the government of Kansas, or who is proposing to restrict any of the rights of the white man, unless it be himself, when he denies them the right to make a government without the consent of Congress? I know how presumptuous it is in me to differ with that senator; but I cannot forbear to deny that the question of railroads, courts, banks, legislative functions, &c., were in any way involved in the repeal of the Missouri line, and the inauguration of the doctrine of non-intervention; and yet, sir, the senator has confounded the question of slavery, and that of the natural, inalienable, and undisputed rights of the people, in such a way as to make the impression, if possible, that all these had been granted, guarantied, and protected by a new bill of rights, adopted in 1854, in the shape of the Kansas-Nebraska law.

Then, again, as the vote on the slavery clause, he says:

"Let me ask, sir, is the slavery clause fairly submitted, so that the people can vote for or against it? Suppose I were a citizen of Kansas, and should go up to the polls and say, "I desire to make Kansas a slave State; here is my ballot." They reply to me, "Mr. Douglas, just vote for the constitution first, if you please." "Oh, no! I cannot, conscientiously."

This, Mr. President, is hardly plausible. I have already shown the fallacy of the senator's assumption, that the elector is to be required to approve the constitution entire, before he can vote for or against slavery. I now propose to show that the senator's plan would be liable to nearly the same objections.

He insists that the constitution, as a whole, should be submitted. Now, suppose this had been done with the slavery article in it, and he had made his appearance at the polls as a pro-slavery man. Looking at the constitution, he finds that he cannot approve of the other provisions. He says, "I wish to vote for slavery, but it is not possible that I can swallow the bank and railroad scheme, and the plan for courts and corporations in this constitution. I cannot conscientiously do this; and I must be deprived of the right to establish slavery in the Territory." Then suppose he appeared again as a free State man: the constitution in the main is very acceptable to him, and he is exceedingly anxious to approve it, but it contains the provisions recognizing slavery, which he cannot approve; and again he is driven from the polls. It will be seen how easy it is to complain; but how will the senator guard against the repetition of similar hardships, under any law Congress may pass? Certainly, he will not propose to prescribe all the action of the people in convention. This has never been done and never can be done. The truth is, that the senator, in his ardor to maintain what he conceives to be a just position, has been driven into the use of abstract technicalities, and, in more instances than one in this discussion, has dwelt upon alleged wrongs in the proceedings of the Lecompton convention, against the repetition of which he can in no way protect the people.

In another part of his speech the honorable senator remarks:

"But I am beseeched to wait until I hear from the election on the 21st of December. I am told that perhaps that will put it all right, and will save the whole difficulty. How can it? Perhaps there may be a large vote. There may be a large vote returned." [Laughter.]

Here, again, it is difficult to determine what he means to allege. He says "there may be a large vote returned." His language would seem to imply an imputation upon somebody or power connected with the election. Upon whom is it to fall? Not upon his friend, John Calhoun, whom he has endorsed to one of the departments in this city as a worthy and competent man for surveyor general. From whence, then, is the fraud to come? No department of the government here will have an opportunity to do this, and none would embrace it. Then, where is it to be practised? By those who conduct the election in the Territory? How they may act, I cannot say; but if there are no honest men in Kansas to hold the election, then the senator cannot have a fair election under his proposed remedy; unless, indeed, he has concluded that the republicans out there have more honesty than his own party friends. He will be slow to say, however, that men who have resisted the laws from the beginning, and so often incurred his just indignation for their folly, are more reliable than the democratic party. I can only say that, if he thinks this, he has changed his estimate of the character of both parties within a brief period. But, be this as it may, the senator has lamented an evil which he cannot remedy. Then, again, he says:

"I care not how the vote may stand. I take it for granted that it will be voted out. I think I have seen enough in the last three days to make it certain that it will be returned out, no matter how the vote may stand." [Laughter.]

Here is a second edition of anticipated fraud. I heard with pain and regret these words as they fell from the senator's lips. How does he know that the slavery article will be "returned out," no matter how the vote may stand? What had the senator seen within three days to force this conclusion upon his mind? If he has knowledge of a scheme of base fraud to cheat the people, or to impose on Congress, I know he is the man to develop it; and when so developed, no man will go further than myself to punish the offenders. If he cannot do this, then why allude to it at all? Why, in this unhappy manner and offensive spirit, cast imputation upon those who have been, and are still, his friends? I can readily perceive—and it is that which I most regret—how such a sentiment from so high a source is calculated to produce discontents and clamor about real or imaginary wrongs when the result shall have been ascertained. It is virtually an invitation to malcontents to continue the strife.

The honorable senator, in his diligent efforts to render the doings of the Lecompton convention odious, has dwelt on that clause of the proposed constitution interdicting the migration of free negroes to Kansas. He was candid enough to admit that the constitution of his own State contained the same inhibition; and we all know that the Topeka party, by a popular vote, have instructed the legislature to pass a law to the same effect. But the senator should have done "the Lecompton concern," as he is pleased to term it, the justice to say, that on this point, at least, it had conformed to the popular will; for both parties have spoken against the admission of free negroes. Nor has he even told us that his native State, Vermont, practised that great measure of wrong upon the people, if wrong it be, of asking admission for the State before the people had voted on the constitution; nor that his adopted State came into the Union without an enabling act half so good as the Kansas-Nebraska law; and that this same State, no longer since than 1848, set the example for the late action of Kansas by submitting a part of the constitution to a vote of the people.

The senator will pardon me for looking a little further into his views. In an address delivered at Springfield on the 12th of June last, touching Kansas affairs, he says:

"Kansas is about to speak for herself through her delegates assembled in convention to form a State constitution, preparatory to admission into the Union." "The law under which her delegates are about to be elected is believed to be just and fair in all its *objects* and *purposes*" * * * * "There is every reason to believe the law will be fairly interpreted and impartially executed." * * * * "The election law is acknowledged to be fair and just, and the rights of the voters are clearly defined, and the exercise of those rights will be efficiently and scrupulously protected."

Then, again, he says:

"The organic act secures to the people of Kansas the *sole and exclusive right of forming and regulating their domestic institutions to suit themselves*, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

He denounces all neglect of, or resistance to, the movement for a convention, and says, that if a portion of the people refuse to vote for delegates, and Kansas should become a slave State through their neglect, upon them should the responsibility fall. I should prefer to give the entire speech, but I do not wish to extend my remarks to so great a length. Now let us turn to what he said in the Senate the other day:

"If you apply these principles to the Kansas convention, you find that it had no power to do any act as a convention forming a government; you find that the act calling it was null and void from the beginning; you find that the legislature could confer no power whatever on the convention. That convention was simply an assemblage of peaceable citizens, under the Constitution of the United States, petitioning for the redress of grievances, and, thus assembled, had the right to put their petition in the form of a constitution if they chose; but still it was only a petition, having the force of a petition, which Congress could accept or reject, or dispose of as it saw proper. That is what I understand to be just the extent of the power and authority of this convention assembled at Lecompton."

How to reconcile these sentiments I cannot see. In the Springfield speech, he says, "Kansas is about to speak for herself through delegates assembled in convention to form a State constitution," and that the law under which her delegates were about to be elected is believed to be just and fair in all its objects and purposes. In the Senate, he says:

"You find that the act calling it [the convention] was null and void from the beginning: you find the legislature could confer no power whatever on the convention."

Then, again, at Spring field, he says:

"The organic act secures to the people of Kansas the sole and exclusive right of forming and regulating their domestic institutions to suit themselves, subject only to the Constitution of the U. States."

In the Senate, he says that the convention, which was, from its very nature, an assemblage of the people, through their representatives, "was simply an assemblage of peaceable citizens, under the Constitution of the U. States to petition for the redress of grievances;" which petition Congress could accept, or reject, or dispose of as it saw proper. Comment is scarcely necessary. If the right of the people in the matter of making a government for themselves be limited only by the constitution, as claimed by the senator in his Springfield speech, I should like to know where he finds the authority for congressional interference. Nor can I see how he could designate a law as just and fair in all its purposes, which he at the same time held to be "null and void from the beginning;" or what he could mean by saying that Kansas is about to speak for herself, holding at the same time that she cannot speak at all without the permission of Congress.

But this is not all, sir. I want to call attention to another view of this Springfield speech, which I have before me. The honorable senator has maintained in this body that the failure on the part of the convention to submit the constitution to the approval of the people, is a reason why the State should not be admitted; and yet, in this Springfield address, though made after the appearance of the inaugurals of Governor Walker and Secretary Stanton, no reference whatever is made to a vote on the constitution. He made special note of the election for delegates, but nowhere hinted that there was to be an election on the constitution after it was formed by that convention. If he knew the law calling the convention to be "null and void," and that the convention would not be vested with authority to make a constitution and State government, I can hardly see how he could fail to say so. I may be mistaken; but it seems to me that, as the statesman above all others who has had this subject in charge, and the people of Kansas in keeping, he might have admonished them of the mistake they were about to make, or at least hinted to them that their proceedings, though not against law, were irregular, and could be of no avail. I can hardly imagine how the senator could have refrained from doing this. Nor do I see how he could say to the free State men that, if they neglected to vote for delegates, Kansas would become a slave State through their neglect, if he at the same time held that the delegates which were to be elected would have no right to make a constitution of any kind. Holding now that the question of railroads, banks, and corporations must be voted upon by the people before the State can come into the Union, is it not a little singular that, at the opportune date of his Springfield speech, he failed to drop the remotest hint that it was necessary that the people should vote on these questions, or on even the all-absorbing question of domestic slavery—the only question that ever was involved in the affairs of Kansas? Whilst the senator was notifying the free state men of Kansas of their rights and privileges, and the mode by which they could prevent Kansas from becoming a slave State, is it not strange that he failed to inform them that they would have an opportunity of voting down the slave constitution, when submitted to them for ratification, if at that time he held such a submission was essential to its validity?

But where are our friends on the other side to be found on this new issue? They cannot object to the informalities and irregularities at Lecompton, for they have contended for nothing else at Topeka. They have urged the admission of Kansas as a State on the proceedings of a party convention, gotten up without the color of law, and in derogation of the authority of the territorial and United States government. Nor, indeed, can they complain that all the people have not had an opportunity to participate in the decision on the slavery question; for it was an article in their faith, declared in the Fremont convention, that not only a portion, but all the citizens, should be deprived of this right. They claimed the right for the people of the States, acting through Congress, which was virtually saying that those who did not go to Kansas should influence that decision, and that those who did go should have no representation on this subject.

Mr. President, I am nearly done with this subject. I have mainly followed the senator from Illinois. Without sitting down to systematize my views, I have pursued the several topics pretty much as he presented them. On some points I may have fallen into error; on others perhaps I may have manifested too much feeling; but I beg to say to the Senate, and especially to the senator from Illinois, that I have in this matter but performed what I conceive to be simply a right and a duty on my part as a senator.

Whilst having laid down those rules and principles which are the result of my humble judgment after all the reflection I could give the subject, I shall, above all things, be controlled by a desire to give peace to the country, and to silence forever a dangerous feud that at times menaces the stability of our great government. What I mean to say is, that if the exigency arises, there shall be on my part no want of concession or compromise that will secure the adjustment of this unhappy controversy; nor will I [illegible] Kansas to the uttermost ends of the country. It became a great sectional controversy and everywhere the burden of all that was said and sung upon it was slavery. The union itself was in danger; in great & imminent danger— no one dreamed of ascribing that danger to any cause except the unsettled condition of the slavery question in Kansas.

the great question which is the leading idea in this discussion. No man shall say, because of the remarks I have made, that I am against giving the people the right to make their own laws, or that I would circumscribe the use of those great inalienable and fundamental rights which lie at the foundation of our republican system. I intend no such thing; but considering this question in all its bearings, I have been impressed with the belief that it was an exigency which should be disposed of at the first reasonable opportunity, by admitting Kansas as a State.

Sir, it is painful to reflect on the aspect of this question. I do not know what may be in progress in Kansas at this moment. If anything I have said on this occasion, has ministered to the agitation which exists there to-day, and which some fear may approximate to civil war, I pray forgiveness. I stand pledged to unite with the senator from Illinois in the patriotic sentiments which he uttered when he declared his desire to secure to the country peace on the slavery question. It has been magnified at every step; it has been aggravated every hour; and now, after a struggle of four years, the aspect is worse than ever. How are we to settle it? One party in Kansas is acting in a rebellious spirit, without authority of law: another has attempted to make a constitution by authority of law, and under the supervision of the federal government. We are to have, perhaps in a very few days, a contest between these propositions. When that contest shall come, I know where the senator from Illinois will be. He will go with those who have acted according to law. I think I know him well enough to know that he estimates the recognition of resistance to law or rebellion as one of the most unhappy incidents that could be connected with legislation at Washington.

I have said all that I desire to say, except, simply, that whatever is to come out of this unhappy *embroglio* in future, I feel authorized to pledge myself first to the maintenance of justice and principle, and then to every reasonable concession to give peace to the country.

☞We are pleased to see that our young friend B. F. Leader, Esq., has been appointed Assistant Post Master at this place. Frank is a good Democrat and a graduate of the *Gazett* office.

☞It was our good fortune to be invited to dinner at the "Bedford Hotel," on New Year's day. Col. Hafer sets a table that is hard to be beaten.

☞Two hundred revolvers have been sold in Lancaster since the Manheim tragedy.

☞The New-York papers say that there is more gold and silver in circulation in that city at the present time, than was ever before known.

☞It costs the New York Central Railroad Company one million three hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year for wood.

☞Lucy Stone refuses to pay taxes at Orange N. Y., on the old revolutioary principle of "no taxation without representation," and the collector is about to levy on her goods.

☞Gen. Packer will be inaugurated as Governor on Tuesday the 19th of January.

☞Col. Geary, one of the ex-Governors of Kansas, is in Washinglon, and, we see it stated, is decidedly favorable to the President's policy in relation to that Territory.

JUDGE BLACK ON KANSAS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25, 1857.

Gentlemen:—I am honored by your invitation to the meeting of Monday next. I cannot be there, but I believe your purpose to be just, and I trust I am not without a good reason for the faith that is within me. If the President has done his duty well, his fellow-citizens ought to express their approbation freely. That he has meant well for his country, will not be denied by any reasonable man who knows him. He has no object of earthly ambition, except to perform the functions of his good office, so that when he retires from it he may read his history in the eyes of a contented and prosperous nation. What has he done in this affair of Kansas that is worthy of death or bonds? Difficult, complicated, and entangled as that subject has always been, wherein has he failed to meet it like a patriotic statesman? Let his accusers stand forth and specify what act he has committed which should forfeit the confidence of the Democracy in the leader they love, and the chief they admire."

When his Administration began he found a portion of Kansas like Utah, in a state of organized and open rebellion against the laws. The most infamous crimes had been habitually committed. Murder, arson and robbery were common things. Some of the immigrants were bad men, and went there for base purposes. They would be ruled by nothing but the bayonet; and accordingly two thousand bayonets were sent there to keep them in order. But the very latest advices show that even the presence of the army has not been sufficient to awe them into submission, or prevent them from committing the most atrocious outrages. The natural desire of the President's heart, and every honest heart in the country, was to put an end to the reign of terror, conflagration and blood as soon as possible, and to substitute in its place the supreme and peaceable rule of the law. The army might do for a while, but it was a disgrace to the American name that a military force was necessary to keep one portion of the people from cutting the throats of another.

It was plainly seen by every one who took the trouble to think about it, that no progress could be made in suppressing these disorders, while the cause and the excuse for them remained. So far as they were not prompted by the mere love of plunder and blood, they were the offsprings of one relentless feud, one fatal dispute, arising out of a single subject, and that subject was negro slavery. This split the people asunder, and made them hate each other with the deepest intensity of hatred. There was no other divison among them. Every band of combatants was ranged under a pro-slavery or an anti-slavery banner. Every violent act of aggression or defence was by one of these parties against the other. When a life was lost the news of the victim's death was always accompanied by a statement of the side he had taken on the slavery issue. If a general riot took place the killed and wounded were enumerated according to their classificalion on this question. The abolitionists organized their party into the form of a State government, with all its machinery, civil and military, and ranging themselves under it they swore fierce defiance and deadly hostility to the regularly constituted authorities of the United States, simply because of their views on slavery. This was not all. The con-

But unfortunately the Abolition party had become so rancorous that the olive branch was offered them. They insulted and blasphemed the laws which left the matter to their own decision.—The regular authorities could do no more than give all a fair chance of voting. The Legislature first passed a law submitting the question of "Convention" or "no Convention" to a popular vote. The next Legislature afterwards in accordance with the known wishes of the people, and by virtue of their own rightful authority, enacted another law for the election of delegates to a Convention. The delegates were chosen at a fair and free election, after a full notice to all the voters. Whether the vote was large or small, it is not possible to deny the right of those who were chosen. To say that a portion of the electors by absenting themselves from the polls could invalidate an election otherwise legal & regular, is simply absurd.

The members of the Convention thus chosen met at Lecompton, and then was raised the new alarm that the delegates, or some of them, intended to make a slave Constitution in opposition to what they knew to be the will of the people. While the President saw that he had no right to interfere between the people of Kansas and their own representatives, and while he knew very well what was known to every other lawyer and statesman in the country, that it was for the Convention to shape the Constitution and to decide upon the form of its submission, he nevertheless expressed his opinion freely, that in the circumstances of the case, and with reference to that question of slavery, the Constitution ought to be submitted. It was submitted—so submitted that if there was a majority opposed to slavery, they had nothing in the world to do but go to the polls and say so.

But the moment the Abolitionists saw the whole disposition of the slavery subject placed in their own hands, they abandoned apparently all their hostility to it. They will not condescend, not they, to vote on a question so trifling. The principle for which they were willing to drench the country in blood, has all at once become too insignificant to be worth a ballot. Something else in the organic law never thought of before, and not specified even now, has suddenly become so important in their eyes that the slavery question would force myself to swallow a them for augle stomach would immediately new and undi forth with the spittle. I had be redressed with the ague; each attack lasting out of the twelve, so that, with perfectly clear, I was reduced as I thought prompted either ight I must die, my physician else by hypocrisy ich was my condition, when of comparison. with a bottle of his ing me it would work a If the Convention ha with little confidence, make a Constitution what was its restoration whole of it to a popular vote, to return, my, tution ought to be treated as a horse, and whosoever denies the general power o from a ple to clothe their representatives with thority to make a Constitution binding on themselves and their constituents, knows not where of he affirms. All reason as well as precedent is against him

The power of the Lecompton Convention was certainly not restricted, except on the subject of slavery. But if its members abused their authority by fraudulently inserting any other provision which they knew to be wrong or believed to be disapproved by their constituents, and dishonestly refused to submit it them, it should be regarded with the contempt due to a cheat. But where is the evidence of any such fraud? The Convention had no motive to commit it. They and their constituents did not differ on the necessity of having a Constitution, nor on any but one subject embraced within its provisions. On every other subject the unanimity of opinion was as perfect as it ever was in any of those States where a Constitution — not submitted at all. It is easy enough to these men, but a fair minded person will not accuse them without proof, nor suspect them in the absence of a motive. For myself, I think it was not unfair, certainly not fraudulent, for them to adjust all the undisputed points of their Government by the exercise of their delegated authority and to leave the subject on which there was division to a fair vote of the people.

The President seeing a Constitution about to be established for Kansas by legal authority, what could he do? He might regret some things that were done—he might disapprove of others—he might wish that it had been different in many respects; but still it was the lawful work of a lawful body. Could he set it aside? Could he order the election not to be held under it? Could he drive the people away from the polls? He had no more power to do any of these things than he had to veto an act of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

Since then there was to be an election on the direct question of slavery, and an opportunity given for a full show of hands, he expressed his wish fervently and freely that all the people, laying aside their animosities and prejudices, should come to the polls and there peacefully decide a question which, as long as it remained open, would produce nothing but excuses for crime and rebellion. He believed that a decision of the question by a clean majority of votes would give peace and order to Kansas, and with all his heart he wished her to enjoy those blessings, even though she should purchase them at the expense of postponing the adjustment of other points to a future and more propitious time. If these sentiments have caused the opposition to abuse him it cannot be helped; if they have afflicted the conscience of any honest man, I am sorry—if any intelligent Democrat misunderstands them, an appeal to his reason and judgment will soon set him right. Of one thing I am sure: that James Buchanan is the last public man in the country who need fear the place which will be assigned to him in the history of these proceedings; and this will be proved to the heart's content of all who live long enough to see the accounts made up.

I am, with great respect, yours, &c.,

J. S. BLACK.

G. W. BENFORD. B. F. MEYERS.

BENFORD & MEYERS,

Attorneys at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania.

Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to their care. [Jan. 8, 1858.]

LOOK HERE!

The subscribers will sell at private sale, their well known farm on which they at present reside, containing 250 ¾ acres of land, and having thereon erected a good dwelling-house plastered within and without, with a kitchen attached thereto, a double log barn and wagon shed with other sheds, good hog-house and also a good granary house. There is a never failing spring of good fresh water at the house also a fine orchard of bearing fruit trees, and young orchard bearing for two years past, about ½ of a mile from the dwelling. There is, likewise, another good dwelling house, one mile from the one just mentioned, which is at present occupied by a tenant, and has near it a good orchard of apples, plums and cherries, and a spring of good cold water that never fails, at the door. A stream of water flows through the whole farm, the distance of one mile, which is sufficient to drive a saw-mill six months in a year; a saw-mill site was leveled on it last spring. There is good timber on the place for sawing, that will last for years to come. One hundred acres are cleared; thirty acres are in meadow and a good quantity more can be made. The farm lies 2 miles West of Schellsburg and ¼ mile from the turnpike leading to Pittsburg, adjoining lands of John Bowser and Harry Egulph, in Napier Township, Bedford county, Pa.

JOHN R. MOWRY,
ANDREW MOWRY.

Jan., 1, 1858.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby notified not to meddle with the following described property which belongs to me, the subscriber, and which was left, in my own discretion, to the care of Samuel C. Longenecker, in Middle Woodberry tp., viz: one bay mare, one black horse, one sorrel, two bays and one black colt, three cows (two red and one white spotted) one heifer, two yearling calves, (one white and one red,) two red calves, twelve sheep, (7 ewes and 5 lambs from last spring) six fat hogs, four shoats, one carriage for double and single use, one two horse wagon, three setts of horse gears, one sett harness, one saddle and bridle, one windmill, two ploughs, one harrow, three shovel ploughs, (two single and one double) one bureau, one cupboard, one cooking and one ten-plate stove, 115 bushels of corn in the ear, 150 bushels of wheat, 200 bushels of oats, 175 bushels of rye, 7 bushels of cloverseed, 6 tons of hay, also all the grain in the ground on the farm on which S. C. Longenecker resides, containing about 17 acres, and divided in three fields.

SIMON BEARD.

Woodberry, Jan. 1, 1858.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, Jan. 8, 1858.

B. F. Meyers & G. W. Benford, Editors.

SPEECH OF SENATOR BIGLER.

At the request of a number of our Democratic friends, we publish in this issue, the unanswerable speech on Kansas affairs, lately delivered in the U. S. Senate, by our distinguished Senator, Hon. Wm. Bigler. Barren of those rhetorical flourishes which serve to excite, rather than to convince—aiming at nothing but a simple statement of *the truth*—devoid of all special pleading and unfairness—it is an argument that fully and forcibly vindicates the policy for which it contends. The weight of Senator Bigler's effort is felt sensibly by the mongrel opposition to the Democratic party.—They know his power and fear it, and hence the vile calumniation and abuse which they heap upon him. But it matters not how much bitterness they expend upon him, he occupies firm ground—such as will never give under him—while the foundations his opponents build upon shall vanish like the baseless fabric of a dream. We commend the speech to the attention of our readers, hoping that every one of them will read it thoroughly and carefully.

LETTER OF HON. J. S. BLACK.

The views of Judge Black, on the Kansas question will be found in our columns this week. The letter of this distinguished son of Pennsylvania, comes to us like an old friend in whom our confidence has never been misplaced. It hews down the sophistry of the opponents of the Administration, like some grim Crusader of old cleaving asunder the Saracen's skull with his battle-axe. It completely unhorses the Don Quixotes who have seen fit to array themselves against the wise and Democratic policy of James Buchanan. Let every one into whose hands this number of our paper may come, give it a calm and careful perusal. It is brief and to the point and no Democrat should fail to read it, coming as it does from one whom we all well know to be honest and trustworthy, and whose lofty intellect has more than once shed light upon the principles cherished by the Democratic party.

SHINPLASTERS, EH?

The Abolitionists say that the Treasury Note Bill which Congress lately passed, authorizes the erection of a bank, and that the notes which the Secretary of the Treasury is about to issue, are "shinplasters." This, they say, shows that the Democratic party is not sincere in its opposition to banks. Now, in our humble opinion, the Abolitionists ought to be ashamed even to mention this subject. It is to pay the extravagant debts contracted by *their speculating Congress*, that these Treasury notes are issued. In order that the evil deeds of that Congress may not bring further disgrace upon the country, the present Congress has been compelled to resort to this measure. Nor will such a flimsy lie as that of saying that the Treasury Note Bill authorizes a bank and the issue of "Government shinplasters," cover up the iniquity and wrong perpetrated by corrupt and unscrupulous Abolitionists in the last Congress. The Treasury Notes are nothing more than common promissory notes, payable, with interest (who ever heard of interest being paid on "shinplasters?) on the first of January, 1859. They are just such notes as you, dear reader, would give (if you had no money) to the creditors of a false friend who had cheated you into the payment of his debts. That false friend, in the case of the General Government, was the Abolition party, and the people knew it, too, when they hurled it out of power.

"TARIFF! TARIFF!!"

It is enough to disgust the most inveterate demagogue, to hear the Abolitionists crying out for a "high tariff." Why in the name of shovel ploughs didn't they try to establish a "high tariff" when they had the control of Congress, if they consider it a measure of so much importance to the country? Why, if they believe the doctrine they are now preaching, *did they lower the duties imposed by the Democratic tariff of* 1846? Why did they support for Governor, at the last election, the bitterest and most uncompromising anti-tariff man in the Union? Instead of agitating the subject of a "high tariff," when in the last Congress they had a solid working majority, they consumed their time in fighting about "Bleeding Kansas" and in settling for bribes with railroad companies to which they had made extravagant grants of public lands. Instead of raising the duties authorized by the Democratic Revenue Tariff of 1846, they *lowered* them, so that now the Government is compelled to give its paper in payment of Abolition debts, there not being a sufficient revenue. Instead of supporting a "*tariff man*" for Governor, they nominated and voted for "*the only British free trade tory in all Pennsylvania!*" Beautiful fellows to talk about a "high tariff," to be sure!

☞The Abolitionists want to know why we did not publish Gov. Walker's letter *entire*. Surely they have no reason to complain because we published only a part of it, for that part included all that Governor Walker said on their favorite hobby, the slavery question. As for the Democrats, there are none of them so dull of comprehension that they cannot perceive that what suits the purposes of Abolition newspapers, would not conduce very much to the furtherance of Democratic principles, even though it be the letter of Robert J. Walker, or the speech of Stephen A. Douglas. Since the Abolitionists have become so fond of publishing Democratic documents, we would suggest that they give Senator Bigler a hearing, too, just by way of showing that *they do* not "love darkness rather than light."

WHEN CAN IT BE AMENDED?

This question is sometimes asked in reference to the Lecompton Kansas Constitution. We answer by saying, *at any time after the admission of the Territory into the Union.* The very doctrine on which Gov. Walker builds up his theory of Popular Sovereignty, sustains this declaration. He says that sovereignty cannot be delegated; hence, the people are not bound by the action of their delegates; hence the Lecompton Constitution can be altered, amended, or abolished by the people whenever they see proper. The Bill of Rights attached to this much abused Constitution, expressly declares, in the most emphatically Democratic language, that

"*All political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are framed on their authority, and instituted for their benefit, and therefore, they have at all times an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform, or abolish their form of government, as they may think proper.*"

What more do men want? If this will not satisfy people that the Lecompton Constitution can be amended, abolished, *at any time*, then they would not believe though one rose from the dead."

KANSAS NEWS.

The election on the 21st ult., resulted in favor of the slavery case, owing to the fact that the Abolition Free Soilmen under the command of Jim Lane & Co., did not vote. There was a considerable vote polled by the Free State Democrats and others who are honestly in favor of making Kansas a free State. The Abolitionists have forfeited the respect of all honorable men, by not voting on the slavery question when the opportunity as thus presented them. It shows that they want to see Kansas a slave State, so that they can raise another outcry against the Democratic party. The Abolition banditti under the control of Lane and Robinson are in open rebellion against the Government. The United States Marshal, when in the discharge of his official duty, was fired upon by them and dangerously wounded. They also swear that they will resist the U. S. Dragoons, if sent against them They have had a fight with the pro-slavery men in which two of the latter were killed. Such are the men that are clamorous for a submission to them of "the *whole* Constitution!" There is no excitement in Congress on the subject of Kansas affairs. The prospect is that the agitators will meet with a cool reception in that body. There is no news from the election on the 4th inst. Doubtless, the decision of that held on the 21st ult., will be reversed.

☞One of the largest Democratic meetings ever witnessed in Philadelphia, was held in that city on Monday evening, 28th ult., for the purpose of endorsing the Kansas policy of the Administration. It was presided over by Ex-Chief Justice Lewis, who was assisted by *one hundred and thirty-four* Vice Presidents, among whom were such men as Hon. Wm. H. Witte, Chas. W. Carrington Esq. Wm. Rice, Esq., James C. Vandyke, Esq. Hon. N. B. Browne, S. D. Anderson, Esq., Hon. Josiah Randall, Wm. L. Hirst, Esq., John Robbins, Jr., and many other distinguished Democrats of the city. Speeches were made by Ex-Chief Justice Lewis, Hon. Wm. H. Witte, Hon. Jesse D. Bright, (of Indiana) Robert Tyer Esq., Chas. W. Carrigan, Esq., Geo. M. Wharton, and S. A. Smith, Esq., (of Tennessee). Letters were read from all the members of President Buchanan's Cabinet and from a number of other leading Democrats. Resolutions strongly endorsing the Kansas policy of the Administration, were adopted. The size of this meeting can only be imagined when it is known that the call was signed by about *two thousand persons.*

☞Walker, the Filibuster, is at large. He was conveyed to Washington City, by Marshal Rynders, and after having had an audience with the Secretary of State, was discharged from the Marshal's custody. Crowds of visitors thronged upon him, at his quarters. Public demonstrations in his favor have been made in some of the Southern cities In N. Orleans the Walker excitement is said to be intense It has not yet transpired, what policy the Administration will pursue in reference to Walker's captor, Commodore Paulding.

MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS.

Arthur's Home Magazine. T. S. Arthur & Co.—— Philadelphia.—— This, the best of the cheaper monthlies, has a rich table of contents for January. The distinguished editors, T. S. Arthur, Esq., and Miss Virginia F. Townsend, are both regular contributors to its pages. A number of other fine writers also help to enrich the work. It contains several fine illustrations.—Terms, $2.00 per annum. 4 copies for $5.00.

The Pennsylvania School Journal. Thos. H Burrowes, Lancaster, Pa.—Every teacher should subscribe for this work and read it carefully. It is the organ of the progressive teachers of our State and contains much that the student of the art of teaching will find useful and interesting. Dr. Burrowes, the editor of the "Journal," is the author of that excellent work, "The State Book of Pennsylvania," and is a man of profound and solid erudition.—The price of the "Journal" is $1.00 per year.

The Atlantic Monthly. Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston, Mass.—The January number of this work contains five or six interesting articles, the best of of which are "Maya, the Princess" (a fairy story) "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," (our especial favorite, who turns out to be no less a personage than Dr. O. W. Holmes) "Books" and the "Diamond Lens," a tale that reminds us of some of the grotesque stories of Edgar A. Poe, though its horrors are not so horribly intensified as those in which the gloomy imagination of the author of *The Raven* delighted to revel. The political paper is a review of the President's Message, which would make an admirable declamation exercise for Fred. Douglass, but which is anything but tasteful in as dignified a book as *The Atlantic* pretends to be. The criticism on the Sermons of the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, is an able article and one which pleased us very much. The fact is, that viewed from a *literary* stand-point, *The Atlantic* is the great magazine of America. The price of the work is $3.00 per annum.

Sargent's School Monthly. Epes Sargent, Boston, Mass.—This is an excellent work both for the teacher and the student. It is invaluable as a guide in those things which text-books, on account of their necessary compendiousness, often leave in the dark. It contains exercises in declamation, dialogue, &c. The editor is well known as a poet and scholar.—Price, $1.00 per annum.

Graham's Illustrated Magazine. Watson & Co., Philadelphia.—We have received the January number of this old and well established monthly and must say that it is a great improvement on former issues. It contains, among many other readable articles, a paper which advances the theory that the present emperor of France has none of the Bonaparte blood in him—that he is a Clive, born and bred Yankee"—and that the *real* Louis Napoleon died in New York in 1837! (Wouldn't there be bloody noses in France if the French nation could be made to believe such a story?) It also treats its readers to several translations of very pleasant stories from the Hungarian, French and German. The *Editor's Table*, in our opinion, has more good things than that of any other *Magazine* published. You may talk of your Harper and your Knickerbocker, but Leland's *Easy Talk* is "the talk" for us. Terms, $3.00 per annum; to clubs of six, $1.67.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature met on Tuesday last and organized by electing the following officers:

Speaker of the Senate, W. H. Welsh, D.
" " " House, A. B. Longaker, D.

The vote in the Democratic caucus for speaker of the House stood:

Longaker,	58
G. Nelson Smith,	9

For the Bedford Gazette.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

Gifts from a people to the minister who labors among them, expressive of their attachment to him, are always gratefully received. They are valuable to him not only on account of their intrinsic worth, but also, and especially because of the assurance they convey that his labors are kindly received, and that notwithstanding his frailties, which are common to our poor humanity, they are mindful of the apostolic direction—"we beseech you brethren to know them which labor among you, and are over you in the Lord, and admonish you; to esteem them very highly in love for their work's sake." There is another consideration, less selfish, which causes the faithful minister to rejoice in the reception of gifts from the people of his charge which is that if in the bestowment of these they have been actuated by christian principles, they will be repaid a thousand fold by the great Head of the Church, who said, in the days of his flesh that whosoever gave to one of his disciples a cup of cold water only *because* he was a disciple, should in nowise lose his reward.

The writer of this communication, the Pastor of the Presbyterian church in Bedford, since he came among the kind people of his present pastorate, has recieved from them many and valuable gifts. As he has made a practice of keeping a memorandum of all presents, the name of the giver, when known, and the pecuniary value of the gift, it is not mere conjecture when he says that these have been almost equivalent to the one third of his yearly salary. Recently he has received largely in the way of provisions and clothing for himself and family, and desires through the *Gazette* to acknowledge with gratitude these expressions of kindness, since he cannot do it *personally*, many things having been recieved from sources yet unknown. "I am full having received of Epaphroditus the things which were sent from you, an odor of a sweet smell, a sacrifice acceptable, well-pleasing to God. But my God shall supply all your need, according to his riches in glory by Christ Jesus."

ROBERT FLEMING SAMPLE.

☞George Feather has been appointed Treasurer of Berks County, Pa., in place of Wm. Runkle, deceased.

MARRIED:

On the 24th ult., by the Rev. R. F. Sample Mr. Russell Trout and Miss Sarah Silvers, all of Bedford county.

☞Accompanying the above notice, was a bride's cake of large dimensions and delicious taste, which gladdened the hearts of the printers exceedingly. That the happy couple may live a long life of prosperity, is the wish of their friends, the typos.

On Tuesday the 29th Dec. last, by the Rev. Joseph Correll, Mr. J. E. Black of Napier, to Miss Mary L., daughter of Mr. George Deal of Friend's cove.

On Thursday the 31st, by the Rev. F. Benedict, Mr. Andrew Riecher and Miss Sarah Whetstone both of Bedford Township.

Bedford Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

Flour,	$1 50	Butter,	16 cts.
Wheat, per bu.	90	Eggs, per doz.	12½ "
Rye, "	50 cts.		
Buckwheat, per bu.	40 "	Lard "	10 "
Barley, "	62½ "	Onions, per bu.	37½ "
Oats, "	25 "	Corn, "	40 "
Potatoes, "	37½		

LAST NOTICE!

THE subscribers now have their books posted for settlement, and call upon *all persons* doing business with them, to come forward and settle up their accounts immediately. They hope this notice will not be passed unheeded, as this has been the first time for years of business that a similar call has been made. One of the firm being now engaged in other business, the business of the firm imperatively demands settlement. All kinds of Hides will be taken in payment of accounts due.

TAYLOR & MOWRY.

Jan. 1, 1858.

STRAY SOW.

CAME trespassing on the premises of the subscriber residing in Colerain township, Bedford county, sometime about the first of November last, a large white sow supposed to have had pigs not long before she came to the premises; with a fork cut out of the left ear, a slit in the right ear and the under piece cut off. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or else she will be disposed of as the law directs.

Jan 1, '58. GEO. W. SHAFFER.

Mrs. S. E. Potts

HAS just returned from the Cities with a Rich assortment of Fall and Winter goods, such as elegant Rich Silks, all Wool Plaids, Merino Delaines, Velancies, Thibet Cloths, Calicoes, Cloaks,

MANTLES, FURS,

Velvet and Satin Bonnets, French Flowers, Plumes, Ribbends, Rushes, a great variety of Ladies and Childrens Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, with a variety of Fancy Goods.

PUBLIC SALE

Of Valuable Real Estate, late the Property of *JAMES WEMMER, DEC'D.*

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises, in Monroe township, on *Saturday the 16th day of January*, 1858, all the real estate of said deceased, being

441 ACRES AND 64 PERCHES,

adjoining lands of Andrew Irons, Michael Herner, Nathan Grubb and others.

Terms:—One third to remain in the hands of the purchaser, the interest thereon to be paid annually to the widow; one third to be paid at confirmation of sale at February Term, 1858, and the balance one third in two equal annual payments. MAHALA WEMMER,

Dec. 18, 1857. Administratrix.

War In India!!

The British Lion battling with the Bengal Tiger!!!

LATEST ARRIVAL AT J. REED'S!

NEW GOODS!!

NOTWITHSTANDING the pecuniary embarrassment, and the universal complaints of "hard times," the subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the people of Bedford and vicinity that he has just returned from the eastern cities with a large, handsome and cheap stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

among which may be found CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETS, TWEEDS, JEANS, VESTINGS, MUSLINS, &c., &c., &c. Also, an elegant assortment of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, consisting of SILKS, MOUSLIN de LAINES, FRENCH MERINOES, VALENCIAS, &c., and a great variety of other GOODS for ladies' and childrens' wear.

—ALSO—

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, &c., &c.

ALSO—An excellent assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

All kinds of domestic produce taken in exchange for goods. The notes of all Pennsylvania Banks received at par, as well as the notes of good Banks of other States. JACOB REED.

Oct. 30, '57.

SAUSAGE MEAT CUTTERS, CORN SHELLERS &C.,

REMEMBER that Blymire & Hartley keep the best Machines of all descriptions, ever offered to the people of Bedford County. Their *Sausage Meat Cutters & Corn Shellers* are warranted, especially, and when not fully equalling the representation may be returned. Orders are solicited from this and adjoining counties.

Sept. 18, 1857.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Henry S. King and James Madara, under the name and firm of Madara, King & Co., doing business at Lemon's Iron Works, in Hopewell township, Bedford county, is dissolved by mutual consent.

HENRY S. KING,

Nov. 2, 1857. JAMES MADARA.

The business of manufacturing iron at Lemon's Iron Works, will be continued by the undersigned, who has purchased all the interest of his late partner, James Madary, in the Books property and effects belonging to the late firm of Madara, King & Co.

Nov. 20, 1857. HENRY S. KING.

APPEALS.

Notice is hereby given to the taxable inhabitants of Bedford County that an appeal will be held by the Commissioners, at the Commissioners' office in the Borough of Bedford on the days specified to wit:

For the Townships of Hopewell, St. Clair, Union, Middle and South Woodbery, on Monday the 11th day of January next.

For the Townships of Broadtop, Liberty, Monroe, East and West Providence, and Snakespring, on Tuesday the 12th day of January next.

For the Townships of Colerain, Cumberland Valley, Harison, Londondery, and Southampton, on Wednesday the 13th day of January next.

For the Townships of Bedford, Juniatta, Napier, and the Borough of Bedford and Schellsburg, on Thursday the 14th day of January next.

When and where all persons or corporators feeling themselves aggrieved at the enumeration and valuation of their taxable property and effects, pursuant to the Several acts of assembly, are requested to attend and state their grievances for redress according to Law.

Attest. WM. WHETSTONE,
H. Nicodemus, clerk, H. J. BRUNNER,
Commissioners office, C. EVANS,
December 25th 1857, Commissioners.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP!

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers, and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make. Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly. Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK.

October 30, 1857. E. W. ASHCOM.

WM. HENRY LEAS. SAMUEL HARSH.

LEAS & HARSH,

BANKERS AND LAND AGENTS,

DES MOINES, IOWA.

We buy and sell Eastern Exchange and Land Warrants—select and enter lands with cash and warrants—pay taxes—invest money—make collections and attend to all legal business generally.

ALSO,

LEAS & HARSH,

BANKERS & LAND AGENTS, LEAVENWORTH CITY, KANSAS.

One of the Partners has located in Leavenworth City and will transact all business connected with the Banking and Real Estate Business. For a few months yet, correspondents will address us at Des Moines.

REFERENCES.

W. S. Gilman. 90 Beaver st. New York.

Philadelphia.—Seiger, Lamb & Co. North 3d Street; James, Kent & Sautee, do.; Lefever & Serrill, do.; Drexill & Co. Bankers, do.

Washington City, D. C.—Hon. R. J. Atkinson, 3d Auditor, Treasury Department; Chubb & Bros. Bankers.

Carlisle, Pa.—Edward Shower, Hon. J. H. Graham.

Huntingdon, Pa.—Wm. B. Leas, David Blair, Esqrs.

Bedford.—Hon. Job Mann, Gen. Bowman.

Schellsburg.—Duncan McVicker, Esq.

March 20, 1857—1y.

BOOTS & SHOES.—The subscribers have just opened a large supply of Boots add Shoes, suitable for Fall and Winter.

A. B. CRAMER & Co.

Broad Top Coal!

AT THE COOK COLLIERY!!

AT HOPEWELL,

KNOWN AS THE COKE BANK!!

THE undersigned would hereby notify the public that he is engaged in the coal & mining business, at the Broad Top coal mines, one half mile from the town of Hopewell. In order to insure speedy sale he will sell it at the mines at 4½ cents per bushel, and delivered at Hopewell, at 6 cents per bushel.—Persons wishing coal will find it to their advantage to give him a call, as the coal is of the first quality and the terms per bushel less than it can be obtained for elsewhere. The subscriber can at all times be found at his office at Hopewell, by persons desirous of purchasing.

Dec 18, '57-3m. RICHARD LANGDON.

STRAY HOGS.

CAME trespassing on the premises of the subscriber residing in Harrison township, Bedford county, sometime last June, four white hogs, supposed to be about nine months old—no ear marks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take them away, or else they will be disposed of as the law directs. MARY NYCUM.

Dec. 18, 1857. 3-t.

Estate of William Lane, dec'd.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 16th day of November, A. D. 1857, before the Judges of the same Court.

The petition of John Mower and S. L. Russell, administrators *de bonis non, cum testamento annexo* of Wm. Lane, late of said county, deceased, was read and filed, setting forth that in pursuance of an order of this Court, they made sale of all the real estate of said dec'd, so far as they then knew, and the money arising therefrom was applied to the payment of the debts of said dec'd, so far as they were reached, that they have lately been informed that the said Wm Lane, owned a body of unimproved wood-land in Letterkenny township, Franklin county, adjoining lands of Isaac Rosenberry, and others; containing 2000 acres, or thereabouts, that debts to a considerable amount, not less than $3,200 against the estate of said deceased, yet remain unpaid, and praying the Court to make a decree authorizing them to raise, say $3,500 if possible, from the said real estate in Franklin county.—Whereupon, on motion of S. L. Russell, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and all parties interested, to be and appear at our next Orphans' Court, to be holden at Bedford, on the 2d Monday, 8th day of February next, and show cause if any they have why a decree should not be made by the Court pursuant to the prayer of the petitioners.

L.S. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of said Court at Bedford, the 19th day of November, A. D. 1857. D. WASHABAUGH,

Dec. 18, 1857. Clerk.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

WHEREAS, Jacob Riffle, late of Juniatta township, Bedford county, died seized of the following described real estate, viz: A tract of land, composed of several tracts of patented land, situate in said township, containing about four hundred acres, about three hundred acres cleared and under cultivation, adjoining lands of Frederick Hilligas, Leonard Bittner, Esq., Nicholas Hodle and others, having thereon a stone mansion house, farm house, barn and stables, large stone flouring mill and saw-mill.

Leaving a widow, Catharine Riffle, and issue six children and one grand-child, to wit: John C. Riffle, residing in Cumberland, Md., Mary, intermarried with John Sweeny, residing in Indiana county, Pa., Thomas, residing in Iowa, David, residing in Ligonier, Westmoreland county, Pa., Ellen, intermarried with Thomas McCulliff, residing in Somerset co., Pa., Catharine, (a minor) daughter of Catharine, deceased, who was intermarried with Richard Burns, residing in Iowa, and Margaret, intermarried with Alfred Miller, residing in Cumberland Md.

NOTICE is therefore given, that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an inquisition or valuation on the said premises on Friday, the 22d day of January, 1858, when and where all the parties interested may attend if they see proper.

WILLIAM S. FLUKE,

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Sheriff.

Dec. 18, 1857.

NOTICE IN LIBEL FOR DIVORCE.

Elizabeth B. Keller, by her next friend Joseph Gregor. vs. Henry M. Keller. } In the Common Pleas of Bedford County, No. 33, Nov. T. 1857.

Alias subpœna on Libel for Divorce, returnable 2d Monday, 8th day of February, 1858. And now to wit, Nov. 16th, 1857, on motion of John P. Reed, Esq., Sheriff ordered to publish notice of the above writ and John S. Schell, Esq., appointed Commissioner to take depositions.

By the Court.

In pursuance of the above order of Court, I do hereby notify and require Henry M. Keller, the above named respondent, to appear before the said Court, on the 8th day of February next, to answer said complaint. WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

By virtue of the above Commission, I will proceed to take depositions, in the above stated case on Monday the 4th day of January, 10 o'clock, A. M. at the office of John Smith, Esq., in the borough of Schellsburg. JOHN S. SCHELL,

Dec. 18, 1856. Commissioner.

Valuable Farm For

SALE.—The subscriber will offer for sale on Thursday, the 31st day of December, that valuable farm on which she now resides, lying one mile north-west of Schellsburg, on Chestnut ridge, CONTAINING ONE HUNDRED AND NINE ACRES, seventy of which is cleared and in a good state of cultivation, with a good two STORY LOG HOUSE, with a never failing spring of water at the door, with spring-house; also tenant house, DOUBLE LOG BARN, an excellent orchard of choice fruit of all kinds—adjoining lands of Henry Horn, Geo. M. Colvin, Anthony Smith and others. Terms made known on day of sale.

SARAH GROVE.

Schellsburg, Dec. 11, 1857.

FOR SALE, OR

TRADE.—90 Acres of Land, part of the Vickroy Estate called 'Sugar Bottom,' in St. Clair township.

ALSO,

the well kuown Tavern Stand and Store House in the town of Woodberry, situate on lot No. 5, on the plan of said town 66 feet by 190 feet, now in the occupancy of William Pierson.

ALSO,

160 acres of land in Dallas County, Iowa.

ALSO,

320 acres of land in Montgomery County, Iowa.

ALSO,

320 acres of land in Harrison County, Iowa.

ALSO

120 acres in Morrison County, Minnesota.

ALSO

Lot no 8 of block 53 in the city of Omaha, Nebraska Territory.

All near the Rail Roads and presenting good opportunities for investments.

O. E. SHANNON.

Bedford, Nov. 13, 1857.

For the Hair, Jockey Club and new mown Hay Pomatums, Phalon's Invigorator, &c. &c. can all be had at Dr. Harry's.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.

Valentine Steckman, Proprietor.

☞Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, on moderate terms.

May 9, 1856.

NEW Fancy Store.

MRS. H. D. PEUGH & CO., respectfully invite the attention of the Ladies of Bedford and vicinity to their new and handsome stock of goods just opened in "Mann's Building" Juliana st. opposite Dr. Reamer's Drug Store.

These goods have been selected with the greatest care, and are of the latest style and best quality. Their stock consists in part of

Moire Antique Silks.	All Wool de laines.
Blk. Gro de Rhine.	do do printed.
French Merinoes, plain and printed	Blk. Elastic Belts
Moss head Fringes.	Chenille Trimmings.
Bugle Laces.	Chenille Scarfs.
Ladies Kid Gloves.	Chenille head dresses.
Ladies Gauntlets.	Fancy French Corsets.
Gents' Blk. Kid Gloves,	Velveteen, &c. &c.

Perfumery, Extracts, Jewelry, &c.

LADIES' and CHILDRENS' BONNETS in great variety. A general assortment of Ladies and Misses SHOES, GAITERS, OVERSHOES, &C.

SHAWLS of every quality and description.

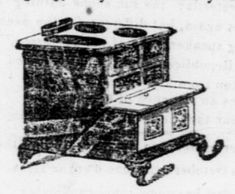
H. D. PEUGH,
ETTIE A. FISHBURN,

Oct. 23, 1857,

BLYMIRE AND HARTLEY.

The undersigned respectfully invite attention to their new and elegant stock of Builders and Mechanics Hardware and Labor saving Machinery, and House furnishing goods. Their stock is largely selected with great care, and embraces every thing usually kept in similar establishments. Their stock is composed in part of the following, viz:

Cutlery of all descriptions.
Carpenter's tools.
Cabinet maker's tools and findings,
Wooden and willow ware,
Ropes of several sizes,
Chains in assortment,
Shovels, scoops, forks and spades,
Files and Rasps in Variety,
Locks of all discriptions,
And Builders Hardware in general,
Farmers, Hand and Sleigh Bells,
Skates for all the boys,
Iron and Steel of all Sizes,
Brass, Copper and Iron wire,
Churns in Variety,
Coffee and Spice Mills, (Warranted)
Fox, Rat, and Mice traps,
Spade, Shovel, fork and axe handles,
Brushes in Variety,
Nails, Glass and Putty,
Paints and oils,
Fluid, Pine oil and Turpentine,
Sausage Meat cutters, unsurpassed,
Sausage Stuffers,
Apple Parers,
Double and Single Bit axes,
Knife cleaners, an excellent article,
Britannia ware,
Copper, brass, porcelained and tin lined Kettles,
Patent and common Sad Irons,
Shoemakers tools and findings,
Screen wire,
Chain Pumps,
Farmers Bags,
Corn Shellers,
Corn Fodder Cutters and crushers,
Corn mills,
Glass and common Lanterns,
Oil for Harness and Machinery,
And 1000 other articles large and small, suited to the wants and fancies of all classes. In connection with the foregoing, Blmyire and Hartley have their:



Department, in which they manufacture under the immediate supervision of Mr. Blymire, their excellent assortment of tin ware. We offer great inducements to country merchants by way of a large discount, very large stock, and excellent work, their assortment of stock embraces probably 20 diferent patterns of Cook and Heating Stoves selected from the choicest patterns of the best Foundries, in Philadelphia, Baltimore York and Pittsburgh, we ask especial atention, to this part of our stock by all wanting good warranted stoves.

We have on hand a few old fashioned stoves at reduced prices.

Berlin Stoves, $10,00 all sound.
Hathaway $10,00 to $15,00

Thankful to all who have patronized us with job work, we would inform them that we still attend with care and despatch to out door work, spouting and sheeting done at the lowest prices according to quality of the work. We keep constantly on hand the celebrated Victoria stove Blacking, which is cheaper and superior to any thing else ever used for this purpose. Russia and American stove Pipe and Fire boards constantly on hand and made to order, Whole Sale or retail. In short every thing in the tinning, stove and copper smith line. Please give us a call and examine for yourselves.

Oct 16th. BLYMIRE & HARTLEY.

Stray Steer.

CAME trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, residing in Union tp., Bedford county, during the month of September last, a red steer with some white along the belly, supposed to be about two years and a half old, with the left ear cropped and a hole in the same ear and, also, a fork cut out of the right ear, and has no horns. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take him way, or he will be disposed of as the law directs.

GEORGE KNISELY.

Dec. 11, 1857.*

Broad Top Coal,

From the Riddlesburg Colliery.

THE subscribers are now engaged in shipping coal from the celebrated Riddlesburg Bank, by railroad to Hopewell, at as low prices as can be furnished by any other persons in the country.

Persons desiring a good article will find it to their advantage to call on them, or their agent, F. M. Smith, at Hopewell.

OSBOURNE & CRESSWELL.

Dec. 11, 1857.–3m.

Notice to Collectors.

ALL collectors before 1857, are hereby notified to settle and square up their duplicates on or before the 1st day of January next. Those delinquents after that day, will be proceeded against immediately without respect of persons.

Pressing circumstances render this course imperative.

Collectors of 1857, are also required to pay in as much as possible by that time.

By order of the Commissioners.

H. NICODEMUS, Clerk.

Commissioners' Office, December 11, 1857.

WM. FOSTER,

WITH

BALDWIN, LINDERMAN & CO.

Importers and Dealers in Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Goods, Looking Glasses, &c. No 84 North Third St., Philadelphia. All orders solicited and promptly attended to. Sept. 5, 1856.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.—A Great variety of Silks, Chalies, Lamertines, &c., to suit all tastes, at REED'S CHEAP STORE.

Country Physicians can have their orders filled at City prices at Dr. Harry's.

Bedford, Dec. 5, 1856.

☞Adams & Co. have established their Express on the H. & B. T. R. R. and appointed C. W. Ashcom, Esq., agent at Hopewell.

CARRIER'S ADDRESS

TO THE PATRONS OF THE

"BEDFORD GAZETTE."

The world's a stage, the "Bard of Avon" said;
Stage-coach he should have titled it instead.
For does it not through Time's dominions roll
Just like mail-hacks unto yon town of coal?*
And bears it not like those "swift wagons" too,
Its passengers of every shape and hue
Who blindly trust unto the driver's skill,
Security to give from every ill,
Though oft through Danger's realms their journey leads,
Where sits Misfortune and her horrors breeds?
Then turn we and through Mem'ry's glass explore
The gleaming track the last year's world moved o'er.

From Arctic shores that bound the Northern main,
To where South Shetland breaks Antarctic's plain;
From Indian seas, where coral islands grow,
To Western lands where tropic flowers blow;
From Afric's wastes to where the Andes chain
Lifts up its peaks, as 'twere, in proud disdain;
From English Thames, from Shannon and from Clyde,
To where far Volga pours his roaring tide;
In brief, where'er hath trod the foot of man
The year that's gone in retrospect we scan.

'Mid Winter's storms eventful days we see
Some marked by sorrow, some by mirth and glee.
There's one whose hours call forth a nation's sighs,
And one that makes the patriot's hopes to rise.
Behold the star that lit the Arctic night!
Eclipsed by Death's dark shadow is its light.
Nay, still it gleams, more lustrous than before,
A bright effect whose cause exists no more.
The name of KANE shall never cease to shine,
Though fled forever is his soul divine!—
Again: yon Statesman raised above the crowd
Whose plaudits rise like peals of thunder loud,
The Keystone's "favorite son," the Nation's choice,
Declared our chief by the great people's voice,
Receives into his hand the helm of State,
To save the country ere it be too late.

The months move on; Spring's fragrant zephyrs blow,
And "peeps the violet from its bed of snow;"
The changeful April and the leaf-crowned May
And flowery June, all quickly pass away;—
Nor bring they such events as here might claim
'A local habitation and a name."
But soon that glorious day, whose hallowed light
Shines o'er the world to make its darkness bright,
Dawns, 'mid the thunder of the village drum,
And guns discharged, and all the mingled hum
Of merry noises that distract the ear
When patriots know that Freedom's day is near.

The August sun, from out a "brazen sky,"
Looks down where men in scores together hie.
The starry banner proudly o'er them floats,
Cheers long and loud break from a hundred throats.
Democracy's the motto on that flag of stars,
Democracy, the burden of those wild huzzas!
A day goes by; upon the self-same spot,
Where yesterday the sun shone burning hot,
It shines again, but different far the scene,—
A ranting speaker, who if not so "*green*,"
A *Black* Republican might well be called
(To reckon from his sophistry so bald)
Harangues an audience of a dozen men
Who swear they'll never "vote with him again."—

September passes, too, 'mid scenes like these,
And soon October crimsons o'er the trees.
Election day has come; and candidates
Think moodily upon their coming fates.
Great (!) Wilmot "stumps" no longer Packer frail (*!*),
But writhes beneath the Democratic flail.
His Kansas stories all were told in vain,
His humbug speeches could not for him gain
The suffrages of men who hold it true
That Pennsylvanians have enough to do
To make laws for themselves and hence
To act like men of good, sound common sense,
We should not meddle with the Kansas folk
Though half their villains did in halters choke.
So "up Salt River" he has sailed away,
On board the Abolition ship, DISMAY.
The "panic" rages with November's storms.
The Banks "suspend"; most ruinous alarms
Seize on the merchant and he shuts his door
On all who credit claim within his store.
The poor man scarce his wonted crust obtains
Now that the Banks lack their ill-gotten gains.

And now December with its gloomy skies
Moves slowly by; the wasted Old Year dies;
But, phœnix-like forth from its ashes springs,
The merry New on swiftly flying wings.
And though full many a scene has passed us by
Without a recognition from our eye;
Though India's wars escaped our passing glance
Though in our zig-zag, cursory advance
We failed to note th' Atlantic Telegraph,
The Fillibusteros, the winged Giraffe,
And other things we should have looked at, too,
We now must close our hurried review
And bidding you adieu, Oh! patrons dear,
Wish you most heartily a glad New Year.

*Sometimes called Hopewell.

THE UTAH ARMY.

We learn that the War Department yesterday received information by telegraph from Lieutenant General Scott, announcing the arrival of despatches from the Utah expedition. The news is very favorable. On the 7th November Colonels Johnson & Smith and the trains had overtaken Col. Alexander, and all were marching upon Fort Bridger, which was only sixteen miles distant. The troops were in fine spirits, and there was just enough snow upon the plains to protect the grass from fire. Fort Bridger, we believe, is located 113 miles from Great Salt Lake City.

A COOL HIT.—Mr. Buchanan is said to be fond of a quiet thrust at the weakness of humanity. An illustration of this may be found near the close of his message to Congress, where he congratulates that patriotic body upon "the late excellent law allowing a salary instead of a per diem to members of Congress, whereby the expense and inconvenience of a called session will be greatly reduced." The innocent simplicity with which he assures himself of their active sympathy in a measure which will make them work out the worth of their wages is refreshing to behold.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

CANTON TO BE CAPTURED.—A correspondent of the London *News*, writing from Canton, October 16th, says that Lord Elgin has concerted measures with his excellency, the naval commander-in-chief, for the assault and capture of the city of Canton. The admiral has arranged the whole available force to move up to Canton on the 31st of October, and it is said that the French forces will co-operate; it is thought the Russian Admiral Pontiatine will also offer his aid.

☞ Flattery is a sort of bad money, to which our vanity gives currency.

Bedford Hotel,

And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞ Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞ Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞ *All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

MRS. COOK would announce to her friends, and the public, that the Washington Hotel is now fitted up in superior order for the accommodation of guests, and she hopes to continue to receive a liberal share of custom. Persons visiting the Mineral Springs will find in the Washington Hotel a comfortable summer retreat—and no pains will be spared to please all who patronize the house.

☞ A young gentleman of high qualification and courteous deportment has charge of the establishment.

☞ The best of Stabling is attached to this Hotel.

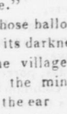
☞ Terms as moderate as any other house in the place.

☞ Daily Mail Stages from Alaquippa and Cumberland—also tri-weekly Lines from Hollidaysburg and Pittsburg stop at this Hotel.

Bedford, April 25, 1856.

"MAN, KNOW THYSELF."

An Invaluable Book for 25 Cents, 'Every Family should have a Copy.'



DR. HUNTER'S MEDICAL MANUAL AND HANDBOOK FOR THE AFFLICTED,—containing an outline of the origin, progress, treatment and cure of every form of disease contracted by promiscuous sexual intercourse, by self-abuse, or by sexual excess, with advice for their prevention, written in a familiar style, avoiding all medical technicalities, and every thing that would offend the ear of decency.

Testimony of the Professor of Obstetrics in Penn. College, Philadelphia.—'DR. HUNTER'S MEDICAL MANUAL.'—The author of this work, unlike the majority of those who advertise to cure the diseases of which it treats, is a graduate of one of the best Colleges in the United States. It affords me pleasure to recommend him to the unfortunate, or to the victim of mal-practice, as a successful and experienced practitioner, in whose honor and integrity they may place the greatest confidence.

JOSEPH LONGSHORE, M. D.

From A. Woodward, M. D., of Penn University, Philad.—It gives me pleasure to add my testimony to the professional ability of the Author of the "*Medical Manual.*"—Numerous cases of Diseases of the Genital Organs, some of them of long standing, have come under my notice, in which his skill has been manifest in restoring to perfect health, in some instances where the patient has been considered beyond medical aid. In the treatment of seminal weakness, or disarrangement of the functions produced by *Self-abuse*, or *Excess* of venery, I do not know his superior in the profession. I have been acquainted with the author some thirty years, and deem it no more than justice to him as well as a kindness to the unfortunate victim of early indiscretion, to recommend him as one, in whose professional skill and integrity they may safely confide themselves.

ALFRED WOODWARD, M. D.

One copy, securely enveloped, will be forwarded free of postage to any part of the United States, for 25 cents, or 6 copies for $1. ☞ Address COSDEN & CO., Publishers, Box 197, Philadelphia.

☞ Booksellers, Canvassers and Box Agents *supplied on the most liberal terms.* [nov.4,'57-1y.]

BRILLIANT PROSPECTUS!

FOURTH YEAR OF THE

COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION.

THE FAMOUS

DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS!

Purchased at a cost of $180,000!

AND POWER'S WORLD RENOWNED STATUE OF THE

GREEK SLAVE!

Re-purchased for *six thousand dollars*, with several hundred other works of Art, in Paintings, Sculpture and Bronzes, comprize the Premiums to be awarded to the subscribers of the *Cosmopolitan Art Association*, who subscribe before the 28th of January, 1858, at which time the awards will take place.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Every subscriber of *three dollars* is entitled to a copy of the large and splendid Steel Engraving, entitled "MANIFEST DESTINY," also to a copy of the *Cosmopolitan Art Journal* one year, also a Certificate in the award of Premiums, also a free admission to the Dusseldorf and Cosmopolitan Galleries. Thus it is seen that for every *three dollars*, the subscriber not only receives a SPLENDID THREE DOLLAR ENGRAVING! but, also, the beautiful *TWO DOLLAR ART JOURNAL, ONE YEAR.* Each subscriber is also presented with a Certificate in the Awards of Premiums, by which a valuable work of Art, in Painting or Sculpture, may be received in addition, thus giving to every subscriber an equivalent to the value of *five dollars*, and a certificate *gratis.*

Any one of the leading $3 Magazines is furnished, instead of Engraving and Art Journal, if desired.

No person is restricted to a single share. Those taking five memberships, remitting $15, are entitled to an extra Engraving, and six tickets.

Full particulars of the Association are given in the Art Journal, which contains over sixty splendid Engravings, price *fifty cents* per number. Specimen copies will be sent to all persons who desire to subscribe, on receipt of five postage stamps, (15 cents.)

Address C. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. A.
dec11,'57. 548 Broadway, New-York.

NEBRASKA TAKEN!

50,000 **RUSSIANS SLAUGHTERED!!**

TIN AND COPPERSMITH BUSINESS!!!

THE subscriber having commenced the above business in Pattonsville, Bedford county, would respectively inform the public, that he is prepared to furnish

TIN COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE,

on the most accommodating terms—ALSO, Stove Pipe at 12½ cents per pound: and spouting at 11 cents cash per foot, this being cheaper than can be had at any other establishment in the place or neighborhood.

Having a thorough knowledge of the business, and determined to spare no pains to please all who may give him a call, he hopes to receive a liberal share of a generous public.

Aug. 14, '57. CHARLES T. BLAKE.

Rousell's unrivalled Shaving Cream at Harry's.

A PRIME lot of Groceries, just received at Shoemaker's Colonade Store. [dec.4,'57.]

HOOPS—Brass & Whalebone. Skirt Hoops Just Received at Shoemaker's Colonade Store.

Attention, Riflemen!

YOU are hereby ordered to appear at your usual place of training, on Friday, the 8th day of January, 1858, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in full winter uniform (with Pompoon) an appeal will be held immediately after parade, a full turn out is desired,

By order of the Captain. WM. RITCHEY, O. S.

Dec. 11, 1857.

CHAIRS AND CABINET FURNITURE.

The subscriber has removed to the shop on West Pitt Street, recently occupied by William Ritchey as a Machine Shop, where he continues to make to order and keep on hand a general assortment of chairs and cabinet furniture; consisting in part of Spring Seat Parlor Chairs, French Rocking Chairs, Cane seat and Windsor, Sofas, Lounges, Ottomans, What-Nots, Music Stands, Fancy Parlor Tables, Breakfast, Dinner, and Extension Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, &c. Suits of cottage-furniture at very moderate prices, so that it is within the reach of all to have nice, good, and fashionable furniture. The Ladies are particularly invited to call and examine for themselves, as it will be my desire to please all tastes.

N. B. Coffins will be made on the shortest notice for any who will favor him with a call.

ISAAC MENGEL, Jr.

May 29, 1857.

NEW FIRM AT HOPEWELL.

The subscribers, trading and doing business under the Firm of BARNDOLLAR, LOWRY & Co., would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened at the above place, and are daily receiving, a large stock of Merchandize, consisting in part of Muslins, Tickings, Osenbergs, Drills, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Cloths, Flannels, Delanes, French Merinos, Silks, Calicos, Hats & Caps, Hardware, Queensware, Boots & Shoes, and Groceries of all descriptions.

Also a large assortment of ready-made Clothing, all of which will be sold upon as short profits as can be had in the country.

GEO. R. BARNDOLLAR, JOHN F. LOWRY,
JOHN C. EVERHART. C. W. ASHCOM.

Dec. 26, 1856—1y.

D. Border,

Clock & Watch Maker

AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constantly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the best style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

April 27, 1855.

Spectacles!

The subscriber has just received a splendid variety of Gold, Silver Mounted, and Steel Spectacles, with the finest Scotch Pebbles, superior in clearness, and designed to suit persons of all ages—warranted never to FAIL—to which he invites the attention of all who are in need of the article. He has also just received an elegant assortment of JEWELRY—all of which he will sell on reasonable terms.

DANIEL BORDER.

Bedford, May 22, 1857.

To Clergymen and Superintendent's of Sabbath Schools.

We keep on hand the publications of the Am. S. S. Union, American Bible Society, American Tract Society, Presbyterian Board of Publication, Methodist Book Rooms, Massachusetts S. S. Union, Lutheran Board of Publication, Episcopal S. S. Union, and a great variety of standard Religious Publications suitable for Sabbath Schools.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

March 6, 1857.

CORN SHELLERS, FODDER CUTTERS, and Corn Mills.

☞ We but ask the Farmers to give these Machines a trial: and, if they are not good, and do not work as represented, they may be returned, and the money will be promptly refunded. Give them a trial—it will cost nothing—and, by having them you will save money.

BLYMIRE & HARTLEY.

Bedford, December 19, 1856.

D. K. WUNDERLICH. B. F. NEAD

Wunderlich & Nead,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,

CHAMBERSBURG.

☞ They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

☞ They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

BANKING HOUSES

OF

JOHN T. HOGG.

BEDFORD,	BEDFORD CO,	Pennsylvania.
SOMERSET,	SOMERSET "	
MOUNTPLEASANT,	WESTMORE'D "	
CONNELLSVILLE,	FAYETTE CO.	
UNIONTOWN,	"	
BROWNSVILLE,	"	
NEW BRIGHTON,	BEAVER CO.	

Deposits received, Discounts made, Drafts bought, sold and collected. Bank notes and Specie bought and sold. Stocks, notes, and other securities, bought and sold on Commission. Correspondence and collections solicited.

Aug. 21, 1857.

For pimples and wrinkles and freckles and tan,
Nothing has e'er been discovered by man,
Like that wonderful product of tropical bowers,
The popular "Balm of a Thousand Flowers."
to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug & Book Store.
March 6, 1857.

☞ NO HUMBUG.—H. H. HUTZ'S Celebrated Tetter Wash is the only safe and sure remedy ever discovered for curing the Tetter, Ringworm, and all eruptions of the skin. It is so infallible a remedy, that a perfect cure in all cases of Tetter is guaranteed, if attentively applied. In ordinary cases one bottle will be sufficient to perfect a cure. In bad cases, with a Tetter of long standing, more will be required. Price 25 cents per bottle. For Sale at Dr. Reamer's Drug Store, Bedford, Pa.

May 22, 1857—1y.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.

Any person desirous of purchasing a well established and profitable Drug Store can hear of a first rate opening by addressing the editor of this paper.

July 17, 1857.

IRON.—Blacksmith's and others are informed we have just received a large supply of Refined Iron—warranted best quality.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

DENTIST.

C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.

Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞ Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN,
June 2, 1854. G. H. SPANG.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public

☞ Office second door North of the Menge House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

Cessna & Shannon.

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞ Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

LAW NOTICE.

W. J. BAER, Attorney at Law:

WILL practice regularly in the Courts of Bedford County hereafter. He may, during Court Weeks, be consulted at his room at the Washington Hotel.

Nov. 23, 1855.

JOSEPH W. TATE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

HAS for Sale 10 Farms, and 12,000 acres of Coal- and unimproved land, in Bedford and Fulton counties. Also Lots in the town of Hamilton. Land sold in quantities to suit purchasers. Proposals for timber are invited from Lumbermen. Terms easy.

Aug, 7. 1857.—6m.

GETTYS' PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY

Exchange Building, Bedford, Pa.,

Where Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c., of every description, are executed in the latest styles and improvements of the Art. A full assortment of plain and fancy cases, and gold and plated Lockets, at verylow prices. and

The public are respectfully invited to call examine his specimens.

T. R. GETTYS, Jr.

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER

Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

WALL AND BLIND PAPER.

Dr. B. F. HARRY is our agent for this necessary article. By calling at his store our patrons will see samples of our papers. We have made our Spring selection with much care, and think we cannot fail to please.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

March 6.

EVERHART, ASHCOM, & CO.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants,

HOPEWELL, PA.

The subscribers doing business under the Firm of EVERHART, ASHCOM, & Co., are now prepared to Store and Ship Flour, Grain, and all kinds of Merchandize upon reasonable terms.

They also keep on hand Plaster, Fish, Salt, Rock Powder, &c., to which they invite the attention of Merchants in the country and Farmers.

The highest cash prices paid for Flour and Grain that the Eastern Market will afford.

JOHN C. EVERHART, GEO. R. BARNDOLLAR,
C. W. ASHCOM, JOHN F. LOWRY.

Dec. 26, 1856—1y.

Shryock & Smith,

Booksellers and Stationers, and dealers in Music and Musical Instruments, Chambersburg.

Our Stock consists of Books, Stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, Wall Paper, Blinds, French, German, and American Lithographs, and Steel Engravings, gilt Mouldings for Frames, etc. etc., wholesale and retail. Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for Bedford, and all orders given him will be promptly attended to.

March 6.

Bazin's fancy Toilet Soaps, Shaving Creams, &c. just received and for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

Bazin's & Lubin's Extract for the Handkerchief, Cologne Water, &c. for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

TO BE HAD AT DR. HARRY'S.

Essence of Jamaica Ginger, which should have a place in every family, for sale at Dr. Harry's.

Notice

To the Citizens of Bedford County.

All Land Warrants to be executed by me, must be placed in my hands to be regularly filed in the office.

I will execute all warrants and orders of resurveys with promptness. Also, will attend to job-work on call. I will be in Bedford the first week of every month, or oftener if required.—Address, Stonerstown, Bedford County.

SAML. KETTERMAN.

June 12, 1857.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE!

J. M. LINSEY'S GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY!

Which is a purely *vegetable Preparation*, for the purifying of blood, giving vigor to the Liver, stomach and bowels, and expelling from the system all morbid matter, and substituting in its stead a healthful activity through all the functions of life.

HOW IT WAS DISCOVERED!

In the fall of 1854 a daughter of Mr. Lindsey was suffering from a malignant attack of Cancrum Oris (Canker of the mouth.) She had previously been prostrated by the attacks of Dysentary, Inflamation of the lungs and Hectic Fever, successively, which resulted in the above named cease in its worst form. Her condition was most deplorable—her mouth and cheek were literally rotten—the attending physician pronounced the case a hpeless one. Everything indicated a speedy and horrible death—the death of rotting out of life! At this critical juncture Mr. Lindsey prepared a compound for the purpose of alleviating, possible, the pains of the little sufferer. She was made to sit freely, and in a short time to his most delightful astonishment, there was a very perceptible change for the better. The mouth began to put on a bright and healthy appearance—the foul breath became sweet—the appetite was restored, and the child seemed to partake of a new and fresh life.

Hope was inspired, and the use of the compound was faithfully continued, the result of which, with the blessing of God, was the complete restoration.—She is now perfectly healthy! From this circumstance, Mr. Lindsey was led to prepare with greater care and exactness, what had so astonishingly cured his child, and continued his experimental efforts until he succeeded in bringing to perfection his *Great Remedy for Blood Impurity*—since which time its effects have been almost miraculous. Hundreds upon hundreds, by it, have been snatched from an untimely grave and restored to the sweets of health and the endearment of friends. The young and old have tested it, saving pawts and sing aloud its virtues. Say they—"after using Lindsey's Improved Blood Searcher, we feltas if a new life was stirring our veins, and under God we owe to it more than words can express."

But hear from their own lips and then judge of its valuable effects. The few testimonials that follow show that it is deservedly styled the *Greatest Discovery of this or any other age.*

J. M. LINDSEY.

Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pa.

CERTIFICATES!

Pattonsville, Bedford co., Pa., Oct. 14, '57.

Mr. J. M. LINDSEY:

Dear Sir:—I was severely afflicted with rheumatism for a whole year—nine months of which time I was not able to leave my bed—when hearing of the wonderful effects of your Improved Blood Searcher, I determined to procure some it and give it a fair trial. After using three bottles I was able to walk around again as usual, and am now wholly cured. I can recommend it to all who are similarly afflicted, and believe it is all it claims to be.

Yours, truly, JOHN SHAFFER.

A DESPERITE CASE OF TETTER and BARBER'S ITCH, cured by the use of Lindsey's Blood Searcher. I, the undersigned, sometime in last March was severely afflicted with what was pronounced by myphysicians to be a certain kind of Tetter and Barbers Itch. My condition was one of the greatest misery; my face was almost constantly running with the foul corruption that escaped from the tubercles, by which it was almost completely covered. After being under the care of my physicians for near two moths, without the least benefit, I was induced to make a trial of Lindsey's Blood Searcher, and the result was that in using one bottle and a half I found a perfect cure, I may also say that I eagerly tried whatever was recommended as a cure.—Such was my wretchedness that I even resorted to the dangerous experiment of pouring pure Creosote on my face and neck, but all to no purpose—the Blood Searcher was the first and only thing that did me any good. As a blood purifier it is unequalled; & I have great reason to be grateful that I ever made a trial of its healing virtues, and I confidently recommend it to any who may suffer from Tetter, or any other disease arising from an impure state of the blood. JOHN DELEHUNT.

Hollidaysburg, Pa., July 29 1857.

AN INTERESTING CASE OF SCROFULA cured by one bottle of Lindsey's Blood Searcher.—This certifies that about one year ago our little son aged four years, was most sorely afflicted with what the physicians pronounced to be a scrofula, and was treated accordingly for nearly a year, but without the slightest benefit. His eyes were running a thin mattery humor almost constantly; which would encrust his eyes beyond the power of opening them until they were washed and cleaned by soap and water. About the same time an abscess formed just below the groin, which in due time broke and commenced a discharge, which was found impossible to dry up or heal—the bed would be very much stained and the clothing of the child perfectly sickening in a single nights time. After having the attentions of a physician for so long a time, and finding the child to be getting worse, we determined to try the effects of Mr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher. This was in last March—and before two weeks had passed away the change was manifest, and I am happy to say that in the use of a SINGLE BOTTLE our little boy has been perfectly restored to health. We cannot speak too highly of this invaluable medicine. It should be in every family—none should be without it. As a purifier of blood it is beyond all price!

DANIEL BOLLINGER.

Hollidaysburg, Pa., July 20, 1857.

Hollidaysburg, Pa. March 19th, 1857.

DR. J. M. LINDSEY,—Dear Sir: I have been using your Improved Blood Searcher since some time last summer, and I deem it to be a matter of duty to bear my testimony to its *invigorating blood restorative virtues.* I have been for a number of years severely troubled *erysipelas and general debility;* but since I put myself under the influence of your Improved Blood Searcher, I find a very decided improvement. Indeed, my acquaintances frequently remark, that I look so "fat and hearty;" and I know of no other cause than the use of your Improved BloodSearcher. Judging from my own experience, I believe that this is one of the most valuable medicines that woman can use, especially those who are or have entered upon the decline of life (from 40 to 50 years of age). I feel that it would have been above ingratitude on my my part to have withheld this testimony, and in thus consenting to appear as a witness before the public. I have been actuated solely with reference to the voice of conscience and duty. You are at liberty to make whatever use you may deem proper of this statement. Yours, respectfully,

MARGARET W. O'DONNELL.

LIVER COMPLAINT CURED BY Lindsey's Improved Blood-Searcher.—*Blair County, ss.* Personally appeared before me, one of the Justices of the Peace, in and for Blair county, George Kopp, who, being duly sworn according to law, doth depose and say: Two years ago I was afflicted with pain between the shoulders, almost constant cough, loss of appetite, chills, nightsweats, and very subject to take colds; I, at length, became so weak that I could hardly walk; my physician done me no good. Sometime last fall, I commenced taking Lindsey's improved blood-searcher, and by the use of two bottles was perfectly cured. I feel, to recommend it to all who suffer from Liver diseases, general debility, loss of appetite, and other diseases arising from impurity of the blood. I would not like to do without it.—I consider it an excellent family medicine.

(Signed) GEORGE KOPP.

Sworn end subscribed this 15th day of March, A. D. 1857, before me, J. GORLEY, J. P.

NOTE.—Mr. Kopp is a resident of Frankstown, and is well known to the citizens of Blair and Bedford counties as a man of excellent character and influence.

A DESPERATE CASE OF AGUE AND DYSPEPSIA, entirely cured by the use of Lindsey's "Improved Blood-Searcher."

Blair County, ss.—Personally appeared before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace, in and for said county, John Moran, who, being duly sworn according to law, doth depose and say, that in the spring of 1856, I was a victim to that worst of diseases—dyspepsia, and that in its worst form. My appetite was completely gone, and when, in order to preserve life, I would force myself to swallow a mouthful of food, the stomach would immediately loath it, and cast it forth with the spittle. I had also been suffering with the ague; each attack lasting about nine months out of the twelve, so that, with the ague and dyspepsia, I was reduced as I thought beyond recovery; I thought I must die, my physician could do me no good. Such was my condition, when Mr. Lindsey supplied me with a bottle of his improved blood-searcher, assuring me it would work a cure. I commenced its use but with little confidence, but, in one week's time—so great was its restorative powers—I found my appetite to return, my stomach received a new tone, so that I could eat anything without the slightest inconvenience, and before its healing touch the ague fled as from a charm; nor have I been troubled with ague or dyspepsia since. I enjoy a better state of health than I had done for fifteen years before; I am strong and hearty, and I feel confident that, under the blessing of God, I owe all to the invaluable Improved Blood-Searcher. I believe it not to be only a sure remedy for ague, but an infallible *preventive*, and, as such, I would recommend it to all whose business, habits, or residences, expose them to this dreadful pest of humanity. Dyspepsia cannot stay where the Improved Blood-Searcher is properly used. I feel it my duty to point all who suffer, to this all-healing medicine. (signed.) JOHN MORAN.

Sworn and subscribed this 18th day of March, A. D. 1857, before me. JOHN COX, J. P.

FOR SALE by Dr. F. C. Reamer, Bedford, G. B Emrick & Bro., St. Clairsville; B F Horn & Brother, Schellsburg; L N Fyan, West End; Beigle & Evans, Ramsburg; John Bouser, Bowser's Mill; Murray and Bro., Bloody Run; Jacob Beard, Barndollar's Mill; M. Koontz, Willow Grove; Piper and Scott, Pattonsville; John Dasher, Hopewell; Samuel Oster, Noble's Mills; G. D. Trout, Alum Bank; Simon Hershman, Co. Jno. Wisegarver, Woodberry; David Beigle, Water-street; Geo. D. Kaufman, Flintville. [no.20'57

GOLD! GOLD!! GOLD!!! GOLD!!!!

THE greatest offer in gold pens, gold pencils, gold chains, and gold watches, ever made. Read the following:

A SPLENDID GOLD PREMIUM worth from five to one hundred dollars, positively given to any person who can spare one day, or one hour in a day, getting up clubs of subscribers in his own and adjoining neighborhoods, for the best and most popular Family Newspaper now published. No expense, no outlay, no capital required of agents. An entire new plan is proposed, by which any person can succeed in making it a paying business, who will undertake the agency. A private circular for the inspection of agents only, with full list of premiums, will be sent to any one who desires it on receipt of a stamp to pay return postage. Some agents have earned $100 gold watch in one week.

Every family should at least read one paper from N. York City, without interfering with their Local Papers, which of course cannot, and should not be dispensed with. But New York being the great commercial and business centre of this Continent, no farmer, mechanic, professional man, or merchant is properly prepared for the emergencies of his calling, unless he is in communication with New York City, by means of one of its first class Newspaper mediums. Such a medium is our 'LEDGER,' neutral in politics but giving all the facts items of news and thrilling incidents worth knowing throughout the country.

A VALUABLE GIFT

Each new subscriber will receive with the first No. of his or her paper, one of the new and beautiful glass pointed pencils,* just imported from Europe, and for which we have obtained the exclusive agency for this country. This is the most ingenious and useful little improvement of the present age, and is the only pencil ever made that will write with ink, making it both a pen and pencil of the finest quality at the same time. It will last for years, and for practical use is worth more than any gold pen in market.

For list of premiums and full particulars, address

HALL & WEST, Publishers, New York City.

*These Pencils supplied to the trade at profitable discounts. [Nov 6, '57:

New Goods,

GREAT EXCITEMENT

AT SHOEMAKERS COLONADE STORE.

THE undersigned having just returned from the eastern cities, are now opening a splendid assortment of Fall and Winter goods, consisting in part of Ladies Dress goods, Black and Fancy Silks, Merinoes, Delaines, Cashmeres, Alpaccas, Shawls, Calicoes, Woollen Hoods & Talmas for Ladies and children, Red and White Flannels, Hosery, &c. Gentlemen and Boys wear Cloths, Blk. and Fancy Cassimeres, Jeans, Tweeds, Sattinetts, Muslins, &c.,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Gents and Boys Boots and Shoes, Ladies and Misses Shoes and Gaiters of all sizes and descriptions. A general assortment of Gents & Boys flats and Caps.

Flour Oil Cloths, Syrup Molasses, White & Brown Sugar, Green and Black Tea, Groceries of all kinds, Buckets, Tubs, Baskets, Queensware, Hardware, and all articles usually kept in country Stores.—Thankful for past favors they hope that by fair dealings, and a desire to please, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

Oct. 16, 1857.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing and trading under the firm of Barndollar, Lowry & Co., and Everhart, Ashcom & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The books &c., are in the hands of Barndoller & Everhart, who are authorized to settle all accounts of the old firm.

G. R. BARNDOLLAR,
J. F. LOWRY.
C. W. ASHCOM.

Hopewell, Sep. 1, '57. J. C. EVERHART.

THE subscribers take this method of informing the public that they will continue the business of merchandising at the old stand, and hope by strict attention to business to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

We have remodeled the Hopewell Mill, and are now ready to grind all kinds of grain. We will at all times purchase all kinds of grain for which the highest price will be paid.

BARNDOLLAR & EVERHART.

Hopewell, Oct. 30, 1857.

Gift and Retail Book Store!

NOW OPENED TWO DOORS WEST OF THE WASHINGTON HOTEL BEDFORD, PA.

NEW AND VALUABLE BOOKS TO BE DISPOSED OF IMMEDIATELY!

Our plan is to Insure a Rapid Sale.

ALL Books will be sold as low as the usual retail prices—many of them for less. A SUPERB GIFT will be delivered with each book, without additional expense to the buyer. Our list of books comprises the works of the best American and European authors, bound in various styles, in Morocco, best Turkish, Antique, Gilt-edged, Muslin, Paper, &c. &c. We keep on hand, also, STATIONARY, including Gold Pens and Pencils, Silver ditto, letter paper, fools-cap and writing paper of all kinds, envelopes, inks of the best quality, &c.

CIGARS of the choicest brands will also be found at our store, which will be sold cheaper than the cheapest.

McCAUSLIN & SHOEMAKER.

Bedford, Sep. 4, 57.

W. HOERKENS,

UPHOLSTERER,

Would announce to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he is prepared to do all work in his line, in the best style, and on reasonable terms. MATRASSES, with or without Springs, made in a superior manner, equal to the best made in the city, and to this branch of his business he would invite especial attention. He may be found at the shop of Mr. John Bowser, near the residence of Maj. Washabaugh.

Bedford, Nov. 14, 1856.

JUST received at Shoemaker's Colonade Store, a large assortment of Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c. [dec.4,'57.]